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WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03.

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November 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 72 Humidity „ 69 „ 55

November 14, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 71 Humidity 52 „ 48

7803 日十三月九 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1917. 香港英十一月十四號 禮拜三

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DRAMATIC EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

BITTER FIGHTING OCCURS IN PETROGRAD.

Both Sides Claim to be Victorious.

London, November 13.

There are no further developments in the Kerensky situation. Fighting occurred at Petrograd during the week-end between the members of the Officers Training Corps and an extremist mob, who besieged the barracks, one of which was stormed after a fierce struggle. The bodies of some Cadets were thrown from the windows. A motor car conveying a party of Cadets was held up by some sailors in the street. They put up a plucky fight, but were finally overwhelmed. The occupants were bayonetted and trampled into a formless mass.

A Bloody Struggle.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, wiring on November 12, says it is reported that the Foreign Legation received a despatch from Petrograd to-day of a bloody struggle between M. Kerensky's troops and the Bolsheviks, near Petrograd. M. Kerensky is reported to have been victorious.

M. Lenin Reported Captured.

London, November 13.

A message from Copenhagen, dated November 13, says that travellers who have arrived at Haparanda from Russia confirm the report that M. Kerensky has completely defeated the Maximalists. M. Kerensky, General Kaledin and General Korniloff have formed a Triumvirate at Petrograd, where all the troops are now on the side of Kerensky. All the Ministers of the Kerensky Cabinet have been liberated except two. M. Lenin is reported as having been captured.

Defeat of Kerensky Claimed.

Later.

A Russian wireless communique states:—After bitter fighting yesterday near Tsarkoye Selo, the Revolutionary Army completely defeated the counter-revolutionary forces of M. Kerensky and General Korniloff.

General Mouravieff, commanding the forces operating against M. Kerensky, after announcing the latter's defeat, orders that measures be taken for the capture of M. Kerensky and forbids similar adventures, which are endangering the Revolution.

A Revolutionary Proclamation.

M. Trotsky, the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has issued the following Proclamation:—

"History will record that on the night of November 12, M. Kerensky's attempt to move counter-revolutionary forces against the capital received a decisive reply. M. Kerensky is retiring and we are assuming the offensive. The soldiers, sailors and workmen of Petrograd know how to impose, and they will impose with arms, the will and power of Democracy. The bourgeoisie endeavoured to separate the Army from the Revolution. M. Kerensky attempted to break it by the violence of Cossackdom. Both efforts failed. The workmen's and peasants' great conception of the supremacy of Democracy has united the Army's ranks and steeled its will. The whole country will see that the Soviets' authority is not a passing phase but an unchangable fact, denoting the supremacy of the workmen, soldiers and peasants. The opposition to M. Kerensky is opposition to the landlords, the bourgeois and General Korniloff. It is also an affirmation of the people's right to peace, free life, the land, bread and power. There is no return to the past. We have still to fight, conquer obstacles and sacrifice ourselves. The way is now opened, and victory is certain. Long live the Revolutionary Democracy of Socialistic Russia!"

Not Over Yet.

Later.

To-day's sensational Russian wireless messages constitute the only news so far received regarding yesterday's fighting in Petrograd and settle all doubts regarding who controls the capital, at least temporarily. There has been no news from the Provinces. The fact that neither General Korniloff nor M. Kerensky have been captured indicates that all is not yet over.

M. Trotsky is the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and was nominated by M. Lenin as Foreign Secretary.

A Terrible Tale of Chaos.

Later.

Telegrams from Petrograd indicate continued chaos. The principal Extremist force consists of the Red Guards and sailors, supported by thousands of armed factory hands, who are committing all descriptions of atrocities and excesses. A correspondent inspected the Winter Palace, which was sacked. The Bolsheviks have arrested hundreds of women soldiers preparing to defend the Palace and handed them over to licentious and drunken soldiers, who then pillaged the Palace. They created indescribable confusion, they slashed pictures, shattered valuable china, and ripped up the upholstery. Fortunately the Provisional Government had previously removed the principal art treasures.

A later message from Copenhagen states that M. Kerensky's troops have gained possession of a part of Petrograd, particularly the Nevski Prospect. The Bolsheviks are taking refuge in their own headquarters.

Black Food Outlook.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, telegraphing on the 12th instant, says it is reported from Haparanda that Petrograd on the 10th instant had only four days' supply of bread, while Finland was breadless. The soldiers seized fifty-one waggons of bread bound for Finland. There is only a week's supply of corn on the Northern Front.

Baseless Reports.

London, November 13.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm, the reports of the German landing at Aalsund Island and the Finnish Coast appear to be baseless.

Fighting at the Front.

London, November 13.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed a Russian attack to the south of the Riga-Petrograd Railway.

CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that a Victory Loan of $150,000,000 has been inaugurated.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE VICTORIES.

Splendid Charge by British Troops.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, continuing his dispatch, the first part of which appears in the earlier cables, says:—Following these successes, the bridgehead was organised at Sherria, which withstood several counter-attacks. Desultory fighting continued practically all day, with heavy shelling. The advance was resumed in the evening, the troops pushing on towards Huj, where they finally halted and formed a junction with the cavalry which crossed behind Gaza. During this final advance the Turkish flank guard, protecting, three attacked but was driven off. The Turks had established twelve guns, including three 5.9 howitzers, on the hill south of Huj. There were also three machine guns slightly to the rear of the field pieces. Worcester and Warwick Yeomanry charged the guns from the neighbouring hill, less than two thousand yards away, in long successive lines. At full gallop they tore down one slope and up the next in the teeth of a murderous fire from the batteries at point-blank range. The Yeomanry did not pause but crashed upon the guns, the crews of which, almost entirely Austrians, stood their ground to the last and were cut down.

Important Booty Captured.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the Egyptian Headquarters, wiring on November 11, says:—Before our troops reached the Wadi Sukarier the enemy made a brief stand on the ridge north of Beitburas, checking our cavalry, but the Scottish dislodged them by a bayonet charge. The Australians' booty is important and includes a number of long-range Austrian guns which were troublesome at Gaza. The Turkish losses in the present operations are estimated at twelve thousand, including prisoners.

The Old Story.

London, November 13.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Nord Deutsche* euphemistically describes the Turkish retreat in Palestine as another application of "Hindenburg's parrying tactics, to which we owe so many successes during the past year," adding that the Turks are merely retreating in the direction of their main forces at Damascus.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

Enemy Communications Getting More Dangerous.

London, November 13.

A high Italian military authority, interviewed by Reuter, pointed out that the Italian line was now only one-third of the length before the offensive, while the enemy's communications were daily getting longer and more dangerous. The Italians were now holding a strong line, which General Cadorna meant to hold. In case of a retreat, the situation at Asiago was not clear. The town itself was not important and the Italians still hold the hills to the south, which are a valuable defence.

Terrible Weather Conditions.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, wiring on November 12, says:—Rain is coming down like a second Deluge, filling canals and ditches and washing out roads, while rivers which were practically non-existent a fortnight ago are now a mile wide. Snow is falling thick on the mounts, accompanied by wind storms and great cold. Taking advantage of the atmospheric conditions, the enemy surprised us at Gallio, north-east of the Asiago plateau, in the Sette Comuni. The Austrians evidently planned that from Gallio they would command the region south of Asiago, but the Italian infantry attacked and, despite the hurricane of wind and snow, reached the village, reconquering the position by fighting from house to house. There were desperate hand-to-hand encounters, our men covering the ground with enemy corpses. All the attempts of the Austrians to debouch along the Val Sugana or through the Sette Comuni and the valleys leading to Vicenza and Padua, have so far been completely frustrated.

Terrible German Atrocities.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says it is reported from the Front that the Germans are tying prisoners, men, women, and children, in a line between them and the Italian Army, thus hoping to prevent the latter from attacking. The most heartrending scenes are being witnessed. The Germans are repeating other acts committed in Belgium, sacking and burning property, violating women, and mutilating children, spreading terror everywhere.

The German Advance.

London, November 13.

A German official wireless message states:—We captured Monte Longara. Our troops are advancing on the mountains between the Sugana and Tresmon Valleys and have stormed two armoured forts. Fonsano is ours.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Great Artillery Firing.

London, November 13.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The Belgians successfully raided yesterday morning to the south-east of Nieuport. We repulsed an attack against a post to the north-east of Armentieres. There was great hostile artillery firing this morning to the north-east of Ypres.

Naval Airmen Busy.

London, November 13.

The Admiralty announces that aircraft bombed Vlieseghen aerodrome yesterday. Our patrols fought several engagements and shot down one enemy machine aflame.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS.

Opinion on Peace Prospects.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a demonstration of fifty thousand Socialists at Vienna has passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the war could be ended if the Austro-Germans disavowed any desire for territorial acquisitions and assured the complete independence of Belgium.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE GERMANS.

Some Plain Speaking on Enemy Methods.

London, November 13.

President Wilson, continuing his speech at Buffalo, made reference to Germany and said:—"I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of the Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other heart. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the pan Germans. You know how many intimations have come to us from one Central Power which is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power, and you know that it means that the peoples of that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands, they will, in effect, themselves be vassals to Germany. Any body of free men that compounds with the German Government compounds for its own destruction."

Taking up the Labour questions in the United States, the President said:—"We must stand together night and day until the war is over," adding that "whilst we are fighting for freedom, we must ensure freedom for labour." President Wilson denounced Germany for attempting to control international competition, declaring that the methods of German manufacturers and exporters under the patronage and support of their Government were the same sort of competition that the United States tried to prevent by law within its borders. Behind the German subsidy system lay the control in a large measure of Germany herself, but this had not satisfied the German Government. All the while they had those thoughts of political control, which would enable Germany in the long run to dominate labour and industry in the world. The Berlin-Bagdad railroad was being constructed in order to run a threat of force down the flank of industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not resist too far because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of those countries quicker than any other armies could be got there.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS.

Accompanied by the Greek Premier.

London, November 13.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Venizelos have arrived in London.

A House of Commons Query.

London, November 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith asked if Mr. Lloyd George would be present to-morrow, as he wished to ask him when he would be prepared to make a statement regarding the very serious matters dealt with in his speech at Paris—(Cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law replied that Mr. Lloyd George would be present to-morrow.

MORE WAR WORKERS NEEDED.

Will the Struggle Last Till 1920?

London, November 13.

Mr. Auckland Geddes, speaking at Plymouth, said that nobody wanted the war to drift on till 1920, but that or an inconclusive peace would be the result unless we all pulled ourselves together for the most mighty effort in our history. We could meet all demands provided everybody put his shoulder to the national wheel. After appealing for ten thousand men to build aerodromes and other Government work, and a further ten thousand women for the auxiliary services, Mr. Geddes hinted at a further combing out of civilians.

"COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR."

London, November 13.

At the inaugural meeting of the movement known as "Comrades of the Great War," the object of which is to promote the welfare of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors and their dependants, a letter from General Smuts was read, expressing the hope that sister organisations would spring up throughout the Empire and would all be affiliated into one great band of men, who, having destroyed the autocratic militarism of Germany by valour and self-sacrifice, would foster those great ideals and be for ever an example to the rising generations.

OATS FOR GERMAN CAVALRY.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Food Administration is negotiating with foreign owners of foodstuffs stored in New York with a view to purchase for the American market. The stuffs include a million bushels of oats consigned for Holland, but it is suggested that they are really destined for German cavalry.

THE AIR FORCE.

London, November 13.

In the House of Commons, the Air Force Bill was read a second time. In an explanatory statement it was pointed out that the Air Force would henceforth have the same status as the Army and Navy. Supremacy in the air was as essential as the supremacy of the sea. Providence had endowed Britons in all climes with a special aptitude for airmanship, giving them a feeling of great security for the future.

AMERICA'S GREAT AIR FLEET.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the Aero Club of America has passed a resolution urging Congress to appropriate not less than a billion dollars to build an emergency air fleet of huge war planes to offset the mobility of the Germans on internal lines, the sum to be additional to the billion needed for the general air programme.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE BACK.

London, November 13.

Lord Northcliffe and other of the British Mission to the United States have returned to London.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Blunders of the Past.

London, Nov. 12.

In the course of his speech in Paris, Mr. Lloyd George said the present war was unique. "It is a siege of nations. The Allies are blockading two huge Empires." It would have been well if this had been always thoroughly grasped. In a siege every part of the besieger's line should be strong enough to resist any attack from the besieged. Moreover the besieging army must be ready to strike at the weakest point. Therein we had failed. The enemy was blockaded eastwards by Russia and westwards by France, Britain and Italy, but southwards the gateway to the East was left to a country with a population half that of Belgium, its armies exhausted in three previous wars. Owing to this inconceivable blunder the expected happened. The enemy crushed the little country and obtained abundant supplies to sustain the struggle. Turkey, who was nearly exhausted, was re-equipped and resuscitated and the terrible war was given new life. In the following year the Serbian tragedy was repeated for Rumania, raising once again the siege of the Central Powers. This was once again due because it was nobody's business to think out war problems in terms of whole battle-fields. This year the tragedy had been re-enacted without variation. Although the Italian front was as important to the Franco-British as to Germany, the latter understood; we didn't. The extent to which we can prevent the Italian defeat from developing into a catastrophe depends on the promptitude and completeness of our break with the past. "I believe that at last we have learned a great lesson and through the efforts of the Superior War Council Allied victory will follow valour. We shall then live to bless the Italian disaster, for real unity would not been have securable without it. Whenever there has been a straight fight between Austrians and Italians, the latter have invariably won. Similarly in a straight fight between Anglo-French and Germans, the former have invariably defeated the latter's most vaunted regiments. As for the difficulties of getting to the Italian Front, the accomplishments of the past few days is the best answer to that."

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to answer the question why unity was not secured before. He said he, also some French colleagues, had endeavoured for years past at committees and conferences to attain such supreme direction of the whole war. Despite appearances he was convinced that the tragedies of Serbia and Rumania would not be repeated. "On my way to Italy, I had made up my mind that without this change I could no longer remain responsible for a war direction doomed to disaster. It is now our business to see that the unity is a fact not a fraud. I have spoken with brutal frankness because only an awakened public opinion can prevent old prejudices and consequent narrow vision re-asserting their dominance. The weight of men, material and moral is on our side. Whatever may happen in Russia I do not despair even of Russia; but if I despaired my faith in the ultimate triumph of the Allies would be unshaken. But I want to win as soon as possible with as little sacrifice as possible, and real unity is the only sure pathway. All personal and sectional considerations should be relentlessly suppressed. This is one of the greatest hours in the history of mankind. Let us not dishonour greatness with pettiness."

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, November 13.

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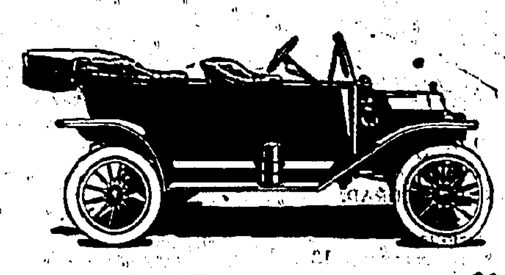

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GENERAL NEWS.

Siberian Rabbit in Canada.

The raising of Siberian hares for commercial purposes has been undertaken on a large scale by business men on a farm near Hamilton, Ontario. The industry is described in an article which is published by the *Mail and Empire* of Toronto, Ontario. The newspaper states:—The best argument in favour of breeding rabbits to help increase the food supply is that they are so easily raised. They are not in general demand for food in Canada, it is true, but England and France have both taken them up and in those countries they are a staple commodity. It is merely a case of getting used to them. They resemble plump young chicken when cooked, and are as nutritious. With the present scarcity of our regular meats and the ever-increasing prices, the time is not far distant when the great mass of the people who feel these high prices most will begin to realise that the table rabbit is a welcome reinforcement to the regular bill-of-fare. From its size and thick soft pelt the Black Siberian should be a valuable rabbit for Canada. It will thrive in our coldest weather, and is easily raised. It is really a rabbit, not a hare.

Col. Roosevelt and Shadow Huns.

Speaking in the same auditorium in which a few few days before Senator La Follette made the address that brought down upon him the unsparing condemnation of patriotic societies and other public men, Theodore Roosevelt on September 28, addressed a great gathering, to which he denounced the Wisconsin senator and his "shadow Hun" colleagues. La Follette had declared that America had entered the war on no other grounds than that "the technical rights of the nation" had been violated, and this description of the repeated murders of Americans at home and on the high seas, the plotting to embroil the United States and Mexico, the efforts to bring about a Japanese-American war, the use of the immunity granted the diplomatic corps to carry on plots and bribery against the United States government, and the now demonstrated efforts that were made to betray every privilege granted was roundly scored by the Rough Rider. "I would like nothing better than to send La Follette and the rest of his shadow Huns to Germany, as America's free gift to the Kaiser," declared Roosevelt, amid cheers. In his address, the speaker classed La Follette as "among the Huns within our gates," and he described Senator Gronna and Loundeen of Illinois as among the "shadow Huns." "The most sinister enemy of Democracy now in the United States, however," said Roosevelt, "is this La Follette, the senator from Wisconsin."

The Wrong Hat Plague.

An English commercial traveller, whose "line" is hats and who therefore for business reasons wears particularly good ones, complains that in hotels his hat is constantly being taken "by accident." His average loss is one hat to every three towns he visits. He appreciates the implied compliment to his firm's goods, but says it is bad for trade. Hundreds of hats are being taken "by accident" in England every day. But, says the *Daily Mail*, it is one of the minor mysteries of life that the man whose hat is taken "by accident" is never by any chance left one that will fit him. The last remaining hat on the hatstand is always either conspicuously too large for him or ridiculously too small. On the face of it the man who took the missing hat would appear to be in similar case. In fact, it does not work out in that way. Hotel and restaurant attendants, club servants and hatters agree that the man who took the wrong hat "by accident" has seldom, if ever, been known to report the incident and to express a desire to regain his own headgear. The man whose hat has been taken does. Moreover, he invariably laments that the only hat left for him is not only a misfit, but a shocking bad hat and not his style. Hats taken "by accident" are sometimes recovered by the rightful owner through the agency of the hatter.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bequest to the Premier.

Mr. Richard Lloyd, of Garthcelyn, Criccieth, Carnarvon, the uncle and foster-father of Mr. Lloyd George, has left property of the value of £544. The will reads: "I give, devise, and bequeath all my property of whatever kind and wherever situate unto my nephews, David Lloyd George and William George, to be equally divided between them, and I give to each child of my said nephews £10 as a memento of 'Uncle Lloyd's' heartfelt love of them.

A Queen in The Air.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium recently made an airplane trip over a section of Belgian territory under German control. With King Albert she was visiting the front in Flanders held by the French troops and during her stay went to an aviation centre where for some time she watched the expert airmen perform various feats. She expressed a wish to obtain a glimpse once more of some sections of her unfortunate country. Her wish was gratified, as she was taken on board an airplane which, with an escort of pursuit airplanes, flew above some villages occupied by the Germans.

Miss Marie Lloyd's Yellow Gates.

"Like a patchwork quilt," was Miss Marie Lloyd's description of the decoration of her house after it had left the hands of a man whom she prosecuted at Hendon for obtaining money by false pretences in connection with the work. When the fogs came to hide the man's handiwork she would be very glad, Miss Lloyd added, and she further complained that the gates had been covered with yellow ochre, and it made her bilious for weeks merely to look at them. They got so thoroughly on her nerves that she sent for some paint and had them blacked over. In his absence, defendant, Arthur J. Smith, of Child's-hill, was committed for trial. The sum involved is £5 charged for paint.

Soldier's Wife with Seven Guineas A Week.

"Why, it sounds almost like a fairy tale from the 'Arabian Nights,' said the mayor of Kingston (Surrey) after the statements of a soldiers's wife, summoned for the non-attendance of her 13-year-old boy at school. The woman, Mrs. Wright, admitted that the boy was earning £2 6s. a week at munitions and that she herself was earning £2 a week. The Mayor: What's your allowance from the War Office?—With my husband's pay, £3 1s. 9d. a week. The Mayor: Altogether you are getting something like £3 a week—£400 a year—and you can't keep out of trouble. (The actual amount, it will be seen, is really £7 7s. 9d.) In fining the woman 20s. the mayor said she received enough from the Government to stay at home and look after her children.

A Vanderbilt Romance.

It has become known that Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, adopted daughter of Mr. Frederick Washington Vanderbilt, the millionaire, has been quietly married at Seaford Sussex, to Lance-Corporal Locquell of the Canadian Army. Mrs. Locquell told a Star correspondent, in her rooms on the Esplanade, Seaford, the story of how she met her husband. "I had undergone at Learborough an operation for appendicitis," she said, "and I came South for the benefit of my health. After staying at Brighton for a little while I came to Seaford." Miss Vanderbilt had been riding, and was reclining on a seat when the Canadian soldier passed. Their glances met, but that was all. She met him next at a social function, when they were thrown into one another's company. They were married soon after at the pretty old church of Seaford. Lance-Corporal Locquell, although in the Canadian Army, is of Portuguese birth. His father is a professor at the University of Oporto, and he has two brothers Roman Catholic priests, one in Paris and the other in Rome. He has another brother who has just joined the American Flying Corps. The Lance-Corporal joined up in Quebec and came over with one of the first contingents of Canadians. He is at present convalescent at Seaford Camp.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

AWKWARD FOR THE GERMANS.

"Hoist With Their Own Petard."

Only it wasn't a petard, and they were "downed" rather than hoisted. Mr. G. H. Perris, the distinguished Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* makes himself responsible for an amazing story of how panic and death was spread in German trenches by the success of the French artillery in blowing up a chain of German asphyxiating gas installations in Champagne. The French staff had learned that the work of assembling the machines, of a new and perfected model, was being pressed forward with feverish haste, although the enemy was at great pains to shroud the operation in secrecy. The reservoirs employed were of immense capacity, much greater than any seen before in the front, and connected by means of underground pipes with a gigantic gasometer. Mr. Perris tells what happened:—

"Under the guidance of aeroplanes the French batteries began their attacks on August 20 From time to time terrifying explosions were heard, indicating the success of the French artillerymen's fire. The raids carried out by the French in the sector concerned gave the French staff proof of the total destruction of the German's new gas installations. Whithin a large radius no living enemies were visible, but heaps of corpses made the region an immense shambles. Prisoners taken from second-line trenches admit that after each explosion caused by the French shells the huge volumes of gas stored in the reservoirs spread over the German trenches, bringing panic and death to their occupants. French patrols discovered trenches full of the swollen corpses of German soldiers."

That German soldiers should thus fall victims to the devilish inventions which the German chemists have invented for this war is an item on which Germany had not reckoned. It represents another way in which German man-power is being "used" up.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chiutuhing Shop Kong Phet Yuen, from Cholon.
Hangkee, Bonham Str., W., from Manila.
Marques Emilio, from Shanghai.
Oysin, 430 Connaught Road West from Penang.
Peters Jardines, from Saigon.
Shane c/o B. & S., from Liverpool.
Taihing, from Hankow.
Tranchung, from Saigon.
Yeung, 16 Station, from Itahaca.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Shohingtjhoen, Great Eastern Hotel, from Amoy.
Shingkee, from Tientsin.
Shunyick, from Kobe.

T. KRING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1917.

Mr. C Nielsen.

Mr. Correze Nielsen, who is a Danish subject, son of Mr. Gordius Nielsen, Shanghai, has enlisted in the Canadian army and is now in the training camp in Camp Borden, Ontario, Canada.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price,—

"WHITE ROSE."

$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

$5.35 per case ex store.

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168 Des Vœux Road Central,
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KWONG YUEN.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. Not Nos Nos Price 2/6 trading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP FOR ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO Dr. LA CLAIRE MED. CO. HAYMARKET RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W. PARIS DEPOT: 11, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 16, SHERMAN ST. THE NEW DRAGEE (EASTER) SIZE FORM OF EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION

THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE. ASK THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" BE ON BOTTLE. SOLD WITHOUT IN ALEXANDRIA FOREIGN

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TO BE LET.—At the Peak, HALF HOUSE. Suitable for two bachelors. Partly furnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 1339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. K 3. Apply T E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.
Apply to:—
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TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
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Apply to:—
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JAPANESE LESSONS.—Japanese desires to give LESSONS to EUROPEANS, in their homes if preferred. Apply Box c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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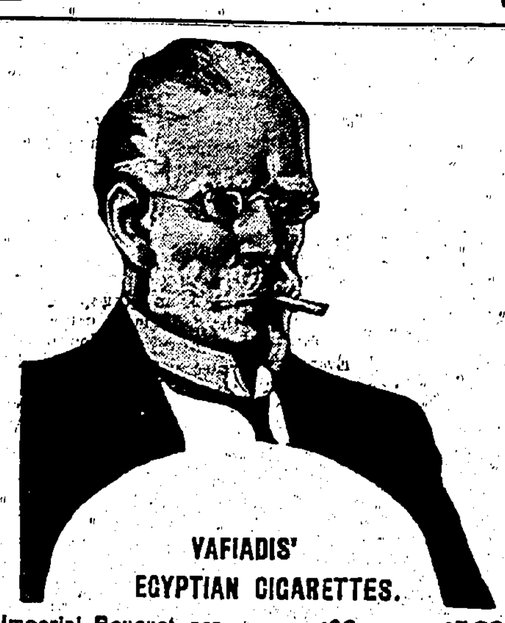
HEATHER DAY

30th NOVEMBER, 1917.

PROCEEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IRRESPECTIVE OF NATIONALITY IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.



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Imperial Bouquet per	100	$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
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" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

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at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

In One Lot

TWO CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON SHEDS WITH STEEL FRAMES.

situate on

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A Large Quantity of Electrical Goods,

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6000 Tungsten Lamps (5-50 c.p.)
40 Desk Fans.
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Also

Silk Flexible cord. Lead fuse and dynamo wire, strip fuses, porcelain cleats and insulators, button insulators, lamp holders and lamp locking rings, porcelain pushes, plugs and sockets, table lamps, brackets and fittings, meter boards, gauge screws, fuse bodies, gauge rings and cartridges, arc lamps, hand lamps, bulkhead fittings, globes, enamelled and glass shades, etc., etc.,

On view from Monday the 19th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

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NOTICES.

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WOOL SOCKS

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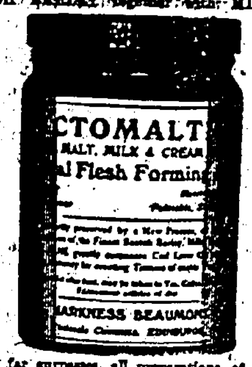
MOST DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE.



HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.

PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

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OUR ALBUMS OF CHINA VIEWS ARE APPRECIATED IN THE NAVY.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM THE LETTER OF A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER NOW SERVING WITH THE GRAND FLEET.

"I really don't know how to thank you enough for the book of the Chinese views. They are an abiding joy to me for they are truly beautiful and they bring China right home to me."

CHINA by LAND and WATER,

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1917.

GERMANY'S DESIGNS ON BELGIUM.

In one of yesterday's telegrams the very interesting statement is made that Admiral von Tirpitz, speaking at Munich, declared that the question "whether Britain or Germany would become the protector of Belgium would be decisive for the issue of the war and the future of Germany." It does not appear to have occurred to the worthy Admiral—to whom more than to any other is to be placed the crime against so many innocent people in connection with Germany's submarine campaign—that Belgium, neither to-day nor in the future, any more than in the past, requires "a protector." The Belgians, left to themselves, and not tyrannised as they have been by a ruthless enemy, can very well protect themselves. And it is something new even for Germany, who is constantly wriggling from one position to another, in the manner of those who know that they are getting the worse of matters, to say that in Belgium's fate rests the "decisive issue." The result of the fighting in Belgium might probably decide as to who is to be the dictator of peace terms, but that it should do anything more is surely so much German bombast. The Belgians can very well protect themselves, if allowed to remain unmolested, as they of course should be. How characteristic is one of the statements made in the same speech by this expounder of German views when he says that "paper treaties would safeguard nothing." More than ever do the Germans prove that they are a nation devoid of honour, in whom it is the utmost folly to place any trust whatever.

"Germany," says von Tirpitz "could force Britain to recognise her protectorate in Belgium, as she could hold out longer." That remains to be seen, for the submarine campaign is yet far from being the menace to Great Britain that von Tirpitz fondly hoped it would be. Meantime one wonders why the forcing process has been so long delayed. It must also be a source of wonder to most people to learn that Germany's military security "lies in Belgium." This is also one of the extraordinary observations of von Tirpitz, made in the speech above referred to and, if it means anything, it doubtless means that Germany has set her heart upon retaining Belgium permanently, chiefly for the purpose of extending her coast line and having a wider outlet to the North Sea than she has at present. For a long time now it has been manifest that such has been one of the objects for which Germany prepared so long, and, despite everything, it is one of the delusions that she cherishes still. So keen is von Tirpitz for Germany continuing to strive for the right to place Belgium under her wing that he does not hesitate to utter the veriest nonsense in order apparently to cajole his fellow-countrymen to further effort to obtain what he so earnestly and so unreasonably desires. A mistaken solution of the Belgium problem, he warns them, could stunt Germany's exports and degrade Germany to the position of a bondslave of England and America. Of course, claptrap about becoming a "bondslave" cannot but have the desired effect of firing even the most war-weary to further effort and it is deplorable that someone of influence in Germany does not put a check upon such statements, harmful to all, in the interests of a speedy peace being obtained. Germany knows, or ought to know, that she will never be allowed to retain any power whatever over Belgium and she knows, or ought to know likewise, that neither Britain nor the United States has any desire to see Germany or any other European nation in the position of a "bondslave."

If Germany sincerely desires peace, she should first put a check upon such talkers as von Tirpitz who, in utterances such as he has given expression to in Munich, does his country incalculable injury. She should also keep clearly before her that the primary purpose for which the Allies are fighting and will continue to fight is that the rights of small as well as big nations should be respected. So long as the impression is conveyed that Germany cherishes designs upon the freedom of the Belgians—to convert them in fact into something akin to bondslaves—so long will she be urging the impossible when she urges that peace negotiations should be a matter for early consideration.

Russian Affairs.

As far as can be gathered from the contradictory statements in to-day's telegrams, the situation in Russia is as uncertain as ever. It is particularly interesting and reassuring, however, to note that M. Kerensky is one of a Triumvirate which includes Generals Korniloff and Kaledin, and it is to be hoped that by their united efforts the chaos that was fast approaching Russia will be checked and order and good government instituted. It is quite evident that we are receiving but fragmentary news of what is actually happening in Petrograd and other parts of Russia, but sufficient is leaking out to convey the idea that the struggle for supremacy between the Leninists and Kerensky's supporters has been, in some cases at least, of a very sanguinary character, and quite on a par with many of the incidents that occurred during the French Revolution. It is deplorable that such incidents should occur, but they seem inevitable in such terrible social upheavals, when passion is allowed to be dominant. According to the news to hand, both sides claim to have "completely defeated" their opponents. In the circumstances, therefore, perhaps the wisest conclusion for onlookers to arrive at is that neither is yet in the ascendant and to wait patiently with the hope that some arrangement may be made whereby the amount of energy that is being misapplied against each other may be turned to much better account in opposing the enemy within their gates and towards assisting the Allies generally according to the Russian nation's solemn promise.

No Need for Appeals.

From time to time one reads of some prominent public man making some such statement as it is reported in one of to-day's telegrams has just been made by Mr. A. C. Geddes, Minister of National Service. Mr. Geddes is said to have declared, in effect, that if we did not want the war to drift on till 1920 or to end in an inconclusive peace, we should "all have to pull ourselves together for the most mighty effort in our history." Everybody recognises the need for such effort to be made, but surely it is for the Government not only to say exactly what they think expedient regarding the situation but to do exactly as they deem necessary in the interests of the nation. There has been, and still is, too much appealing for so many thousands of persons to engage in this or that undertaking. The Government knows what is wanted and it should therefore unhesitatingly take from all available sources what it requires. It has the power and the machinery to do so, and, in these critical days, it is only a waste of time to make unnecessary appeals.

A Public Nuisance.

Some very considerable time ago we drew the attention of the sanitary authorities to the abominable smells arising apparently from a sewer just below the Catholic Club in the Glenealy nullah. We suggested that if a visit were made to the spot, the cause might easily be discovered and the remedy quickly applied. There has been no cause for complaint now for many months until the last few days, when the nuisance has very painfully reasserted itself. It is most apparent in the early morning, and we would once again suggest that the matter be investigated. The smells are extremely obnoxious and are a source of annoyance to pedestrians using the road. More than that, they possibly constitute a menace to public health. Hence the necessity for the matter being dealt with at once.

Making Use of the Hun's Flag.

A new use has been found for the German naval flag in China although prohibited from being flown from any man-of-of war. A captain of a Yangtze river steamer on passing by Nanking recently saw a Chinese sampan rigged with the German flag for a sail.

DAY BY DAY.

DO NOT ALLOW YOURSELF TO BE GOVERNED BY CUSTOMS OR CONVENTIONALITIES OR ARBITRARY MAN-MADE RULES THAT ARE NOT FOUNDED UPON PRINCIPLE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of the marriage of Prince George of Battenberg and Countess Narda Torby.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Health of the Colony.

Last week there were three cases of enteric fever reported in the Colony, one Britisher, one Chinese. One case terminated fatally. There was also one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria (a Chinese).

Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of the Visayas Islands, direction unknown.

Lightly Sentenced.

Some days ago a Chinese was charged with the larceny of some boots and it was then discovered that the man had been banished and had returned before his term had expired. He made the defence that he could not get a living at the place to which he had been banished. This morning Mr. J. R. Wood passed sentence of two days' hard labour for the unlawful possession, and fourteen days for returning from banishment. He indicated that the man would be banished to his own home if he so wished.

Returned Emigrants Robbed.

Two returning emigrants were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of clothing, blankets and shoes valued at $36, the property of two other Chinese who were travelling on the same ship with them. Inspector Brazil said that about six hundred coolies were returning from Singapore, and when the defendants came ashore the clothing was found in their possession. The first defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and the second man, who was defended by Mr. Leo D'Almada, was remanded until Friday.

A Coal Case.

The case in which four junkmen were charged with the unlawful possession of a large quantity of coal, which Sergeant Bond, of the Water Police, seized in a junk some days ago at Holt's Wharf, was before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. It will be remembered that at the first hearing Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to defend, and the case was adjourned, each defendant being remanded on $100 bail. This morning all the men failed to appear and Mr. Grist said he wished to withdraw from the case. His Worship estreated the bail money and ordered the coal to be kept in police custody.

CANTON ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A Worthy War Effort.

A meeting of Scotsmen was held in the Canton Club on the 8th inst., presided over by Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.

It was decided to spend the amounts collected in sending parcels to Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany. A sum of £100 for the purpose has been forwarded to Sir Charles Addis, of the Hongkong Bank, London, who on previous occasions kindly passed on the monies contributed to War Funds by the Society.

The list of subscribers is as follows:—Duncan Campbell, Capt. Donaldson, P. Dunmond, J. S. Ewing, V. Ferguson, D. Forbes, A. Hotson, D. B. Isett, J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., C. A. McAllum, D. R. McEuen, R. T. Matheson, T. M. Moorhead, C. H. J. Ross, James Ross, H. Sandemann, C. H. Shields, Capt. A. Smith, J. T. Smith, W. G. States, W. M. Stratton, A. Urquhart, D. Urquhart.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Several Cases Heard This Morning.

Before Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice), sitting in Bankruptcy jurisdiction at the Supreme Court this morning, the following cases were heard:—

Bankrupt's Discharge.

Application for the discharge of L. C. Xavier.

The Official Receiver said that debtor had paid 74 per cent. of the debts which he attributed to having been incurred before his marriage and to the illness of his wife. The application was granted.

Protracted Public Examination.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared in support of an application for a further adjournment of the public examination of Mai Choy. Mr. Bowley stated that he was appearing for the Trustees. He appeared before the Court three months ago, when he applied for an adjournment in order to enable the debtor to file a defence in an action which had been brought against him by the Trustees. His Lordship then adjourned the public examination. The only asset the debtor had was that owing from a Chinese in the United States. The file of defence was due on the 17th of the present month, but nothing had been heard from the United States as yet. He asked that His Lordship would allow the matter to stand over for another fortnight in order that debtor could file a defence.

His Lordship stated that the time debtor had been under public examination was abnormal.

Mr. Bowley stated that he was sure his Lordship would see their position. They did not know what the defence would be and the debt in America was the only asset debtor had. The man had certainly been under public examination many times, but they had not realised any assets and they wanted the man to help them.

His Lordship remarked that the man had been up for public examination no less than four times, and it could not go on indefinitely. He had never heard of such a thing. The examination must be closed.

Withdrawn.

In the case of the Kia Yantung firm, the Official Receiver said there was an application for the petition to be withdrawn and he had no objection. This was agreed to.

Other Cases.

In the matter of the application of the Man Loong firm for adjudication, the Official Receiver stated that there was a meeting of creditors on November 2, when it was agreed that debtor should be adjudged bankrupt and that the Official Receiver should be appointed Trustee.—His Lordship agreed.

In the case of the hearing of the petition of the Kung Wo Shing Firm, Mr. Gardiner, appearing for the creditors, said that the debt was $1,364.50 for goods sold, and the act of bankruptcy was that debtors had left the Colony. The shop had been seized.—The petition was granted.

BIG BLAZE IN FOOCHOW.

1,800 Houses Burnt Down.

A conflagration of rather serious dimensions broke out at Chuanbeichow in Foochow on Tuesday, and was not subdued until yesterday says the *Peking Daily News* of the 1st inst. One thousand and eight hundred houses were burnt down as a result of the fire.

Most of the houses which were burnt down were shops, built with timber, and not with bricks as is the case here in Peking. These shops are close to one another with only here and there a pawn-shop or some house enclosed by walls 20 or 30 feet in height. But when the wind rises walls are no protection against flames in case of a fire. There are fire brigades, but they are only useful when the fire is small and the wind not strong.

The conflagration broke out in the southern suburb, which is densely populated, and where the rich merchants of the city are gathered. It is here that Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the former Governor of Fukien, built the first macadamised road.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Government as Stock Company" is the heading in a contemporary. It's a good job they're not all run on these lines, for some that we know of would pay mighty poor dividends.

* * *

"Father Discovers Food for Thought" says a heading in an American paper. We know some fathers who, by the same figure of speech, discover a whole year's meals when mother's bills begin coming in.

* * *

We see that that the latest way of announcing births is:—"To Mr. and Mrs. So and So, *the gift* of a son." Some of them turn out pretty expensive presents.

* * *

We like that story of the coolie, charged with the theft of three thousand dollars odd, who told the Magistrate that he had no idea where the money was, as he had suddenly lost his senses. There's many a man in Hongkong who first of all lost his senses by going to a broker and then discovered that he had lost his money too.

* * *

Giving an account of a terrific thunderstorm, a London paper says:—"Vivid flashes illuminated the whole sky." We presume this is the new method of descriptive writing.

* * *

"Episodes of Inflation" is the heading in a newspaper to hand. No, it's nothing to do with stories about "that full, after-dinner feeling." It merely refers to the silver market.

* * *

If one of our compositors had had his way, a recent reference to the Chinese game "Ma Chuk" would have appeared as "Mr. Chuk." Only a mistake of sex, after all.

* * *

A Reuter's telegram, referring to the frugal character of the Guildhall Banquet, stated "The meat only lasted forty minutes." We should be quite content with the amount of animal food we could dispose of in that time. But the folk at Home are not really such gluttons as all that—the mistake, arose through wiring "meat" for "meal." And there's literally an I of a difference.

* * *

"Paper Treaties would safeguard nothing," says the great Von Tirpitz. Well, he and his Treaty-breaking fellow-countrymen ought to know something about it, didn't they?

* * *

We are beginning to fear that we shall have to be really teetotal on December 1st. Chit-signing ceases then, and it looks as though the "Heather Day" officials are going to see to it that we have no hard cash left after the 30th instant.

* * *

But those who seek a last, long round of the doomed diversion will have their opportunity, for we hear that the "Heather Day" Committee, with praiseworthy trustworthiness, intends accepting chits up to any amount.

* * *

"Coin Dies," says a *Telegraph* heading. It certainly does—ours often passes away quite suddenly.

Naval Yard Theft.

A casual coolie employed at the Naval Yard was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with the theft of four pieces of brass water pipe fittings, valued at $7. Inspector Sim stated that the stuff was stolen from a ship undergoing repairs, and the man was found trying to get it out of the gates, by having it concealed round his legs. Sentence of two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Intellectually, the Rev. R. A. Knox, reported to have joined the Roman Catholic Church, is by far the biggest fish the Pope has landed since the secession of Newman. Although he somehow missed his first in "Mods," he carried off almost every possible classical distinction during his undergraduate career, when he was Scholar of Balliol and President of the Union. His secession illustrates the curious fact that Anglicans who become Roman Catholics are nearly all from Evangelical or Low Church families. Mr. Knox is a Tory of the Tories, not only in religion but in politics. He has frequently occupied the pulpits of the most extreme "Ritualist" churches in London, particularly on every recurring Jan. 30, when he was usually the preacher at the lugubrious services held by "Legitimists" and "Jacobites," to commemorate "St. Charles, King and Martyr."

* * *

Mr. Neil Kenyon, and the other actors and actresses, who continued their performances during a recent raid on London, are rightly being praised for their sang-froid, and beyond doubt they contributed valuably to prevent dangerous panic. But it is by no means certain that they were conscious of any special strain. The force of habit never demonstrates itself so clearly as upon such occasions. At the newspaper offices work was generally interrupted for a time, but it would not be surprising if many journalists, so used to work with their eyes on the clock, were found to have continued the accustomed task, if not oblivious to the cannonade, at least disregarding it. A case is known of a leader writer who, while the incessant banging of the guns gave the impression of the most formidable raid London has yet suffered, sat on a roll of paper, surrounded by a crowd of men talking and laughing, and with a pad on his knees wrote his leader on a subject which certainly demanded an entire detachment from his surroundings.

* * *

In Cumberland and Westmorland the word "niggard" is used in a peculiar and somewhat witty sense, in addition to its orthodox signification, denoting a miserly person. Most of the kitchen ranges in farmhouses and middle-class dwellings are of the old-fashioned type, with a high oven on one side, boiler on the other, and huge open grate in the centre. These large open grates consume tremendous quantities of coal, peat, wood, &c. when in full swing, so the frugal North-country folk who are "fashed" with extravgant ranges check the expenditure of fuel as far as possible by the introduction of iron plates, shaped like an inverted L. One portion of the L keeps the coal toward the centre of the fire, whilst the other acts as a hob. These movable iron plates are termed "niggards," variously pronounced as "niggots," "neegars," and so on. The size of the "niggards" varies considerably, but a really business-like pair when in use reduce the burning capacities of the grate by about two thirds, no mean consideration with coal at war prices.

* * *

Presumably it was the statue of Cromwell to which M. Venizelos was referring in a recent speech when he spoke of the tablet at Westminster recording the beheading of a king, which the English Sovereigns must pass on their way to Parliament. The "Inner History" of this statue was rather funny. Lord Gladstone was then—1895—First Commissioner of Works, and thought that we ought to have a statue of the Protector at Westminster, to keep company with the Kings. He was supposed to be the one member of the Government who "understood the Irish"—but he understood them so little that he did not realise their abhorrence of Cromwell. When the vote for the statue came on he was amazed to find that the Irish members opposed it, and, as they had no majority to spare, the Government would have been defeated; but Arthur Acland was put up to withdraw the proposal.

PROFIT MAKING AND PROFITEERING.

Where does one end and the other Commence?

"Retailer" writes in the *Daily Mail* overseas edition as follows:—

During the past few months the word "profiteering" has been very hard worked by many newspaper writers and public speakers. It has been heard in Parliament and has been shouted by street-corner orators. As a consequence the "profiteer" is just now in exceedingly bad repute, though, curiously enough, no exact definition of profiteering has been forthcoming. It is, however, quite clear that profiteering means to those who so freely use the word, a good deal more than profit-making. There is apparently nothing to be said against profit-making, but much to be said against profiteering. One, it would seem, is perfectly legitimate and the other quite illegitimate. But where is the line to be drawn; where does profit-making end and profiteering commence? I am a retailer, and in order to earn my living I must make a profit on the goods I sell. If I did not the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy would take possession of my assets and realise them and distribute the proceeds among my creditors. The latter would then have to be content with a dividend of something in the pound on what I owe them instead of the twenty shillings in the pound which I, as an honourable man, have been able to pay them.

Where, I ask, does profit-making end and profiteering commence? I ask the question as a retailer who wishes to do the right thing by his fellow men, but who does not desire to get into a complicated mass of trouble with customers. And here let me express the opinion that many who have flung the abusive word "profiteer" at the head of tradesmen have not always taken their side of the case into careful account. It is forgotten that business has to be conducted on certain definite principles which are essential to success. And one of those principles is to give satisfaction to customers, and thus ensure the retention of their goodwill and continued support. A retailer, anxious for the permanent welfare of his business, will not, therefore, do anything that is calculated to cause his customers to charge him with profiteering. He would, indeed, be exceedingly foolish to risk his reputation in order to snatch in peace time or in war time, an unreasonably high rate of profit. And generally speaking, so far as the drapery trade is concerned, I think it can be stated, without fear of contradiction that since war broke out retailers have not taken advantage of the occasion largely to increase the margin of profit with which they were contented—and which they deserved—in normal times. It is, of course, true that in many instances total profits have been larger since the outbreak of war, but this has been almost entirely brought about by increased turnover, and the latter, in their turn, have shown considerable enhancement, not necessarily because a greater quantity of goods has been sold, but because, owing to various causes, prices have been increased. But in the main the percentage of profit has been normal. There has been little or no profiteering in the offensive sense in which the word is so frequently used.

I have said I have had no desire in carrying on my business to get into a complicated mass of trouble with customers. To illustrate what I mean in this connection I should like to mention an incident which occurred in the boot department of a retail draper. For many years a certain well-known make of shoes had been stocked by the trader. When war broke out the supply of the shoes on hand was sufficient to last for some time. But in due course it became necessary to place an order with the manufacturer for filling up sizes. The manufacturer accepted the order, but stated that in view of the increased cost of materials, etc., the price would be 1s. 3d. more than was charged for the goods prior to the war. The retailer had no option in the matter, and consented to pay the higher rate asked, and the shoes were duly delivered. Subsequently two sisters—old and regular customers—visited the boot department, and each desired to be supplied with a pair of the shoes referred to. One took a size larger than the other. Here was the salesman's dilemma. He could supply one of the sizes required from stock purchased before the war and one from stock purchased after the war. In other words, he could supply one sister with a pair of shoes at the old price and the other with a pair on which the increased cost was 1s. 3d. and for which he ought to charge a proportionately higher price. But both pair of shoes were of exactly the same make. Ought he to have charged one sister the original price for the pair in stock before the war and the other sister a higher price for the pair purchased after the war at an increased cost? If he did so he would have been asked to explain why he had two prices for the same article, and though he could give a complete explanation of the matter it might not prove convincing to the customers. What ought the trader to do who desires to avoid troubles of this kind and at the same time does not wish to be charged with profiteering?

As a business man, and an honest one at that, I claim that a retailer is entitled to increase the price of his pre-war stock in accordance with the increased cost of goods bought in order to keep his range of sizes fully sorted up. There is, in my opinion, nothing dishonest in raising prices of old stock to the public, providing the articles are good value at the time of sale. It is a universally respected principle that goods are worth what they will fetch in the open market. Then there is the other side of the medal. A retailer sometimes makes an error of judgment in purchasing goods, and finding later on that they are not suitable for his trade has, in order to sell them, to reduce the price and pocket the loss. Another consideration that prompts traders to get full current prices for old stock is the fear that when normal conditions return prices generally will fall. The fall may not come suddenly, but it will probably be sufficient to make some lines in stock look very dear at the market prices. The retailer will then find that he must lower the prices of his old stock, and any extra profit he can now make will help to balance the reduced profits.

I desire to make it quite clear that I have nothing to say in favour of profiteering, as that practise is understood by those who have so roundly and properly denounced it during the past few months. Moreover, I am in full sympathy with those who insist that all necessary steps should be taken by the authorities to prevent the exploitation of consumers. I merely wish to invite a clear and definite distinction between legitimate profit-making and illegitimate profit snatching. A great deal of what is described as profiteering has been, I believe, indulged in by persons who do not actually handle the goods in connection with which they have entered into business transactions. And it is doubtless true that in regard to food and some other necessaries improper advantage has been taken of the public by certain retail distributors. But so far as my experience goes, and it is fairly wide and general, I do not believe any general charge of profiteering can be successfully sustained in respect to the retail drapery trade. Prices generally for practically all goods sold over drapers' counters rule very much higher than was the case before the war, but the increased charges invariably represent the higher rates which manufacturers and wholesale firms have been compelled to ask drapers to pay in view of the greatly enhanced cost of raw materials, to say nothing of the very much higher wages that are now having to be paid.

The profiteer is, in my view, a person who, as a rule, is out to secure a large and immediate profit irrespective of all considerations which influence a trader who desires permanently to hold the respect and esteem of his usual customers. The retail draper in the home or the Colonial market would not be acting as a shrewd business man were he to endeavour in a period of national crisis to exploit the necessities of those upon whom, when peace comes, his prosperity will depend. The public are said to possess short memories, and in regard to some matters the statement is strictly accurate. But they have long memories for tradesmen who have been proved to be unworthy of their confidence. How often has one heard an angry customer say, "I'll never go into that shop again." And in many cases when the statement has been made it has been due, I believe, to a feeling—possibly quite unwarranted—that an attempt has been made by the retailer to obtain an unfair advantage. On the other hand some customers are wholly unreasonable and proof against any endeavour to please them. They can be ignored, for they merely irritate assistants and disturb the harmony of business life. The great majority of customers, however, are reasonable beings, with whom it is not difficult to establish cordial and lasting business relations. It is the latter that it is desirable retailers should be able to convince that they have not been the victims of profiteering.

But, on the other hand, it is essential that customers should be under no illusions in regard to their relationship to the trader from whom they purchase goods they require. The trader is rightly entitled to his profit on the lines he sells and to reasonable remuneration for the service he renders. Some customers are too prone to think that they confer a favour on a retailer by purchasing goods shown for sale in a shop. I have never accepted that view. I have always been pleased to transact business with all comers and have always endeavoured to treat with courtesy those who entered my premises on business bent. But I have carefully refrained from obsequiousness. My view of the relationship between a retailer and a customer is that it is mutual. The retailer wishes to sell and the customer wishes to buy or he would not, presumably, enter the shop. This view of the position will not, I know, prove acceptable to the class of customer who is in the habit of stating that he "patronises" a certain trader's establishment. I recognise, of course, that customers are not entirely to blame for describing themselves as "patrons," for too many retailers by their attitude have encouraged the idea that those who buy their wares thereby confer a favour on them by so doing. But I venture to assert that the question of favour does not enter into the transaction in any shape or form. Business, I hold, if it is to be satisfactory, must be in the nature of a mutual transaction between self-respecting persons. It should be advantageous to buyer and seller alike. It may be urged that the relationship of retailers to their customers is not exactly relevant to the subject matter of this article. And I am prepared to admit the irrelevancy and to plead, by way of extenuation, that I just as strongly object to being described as a "profiteer" as I object to the customer who describes himself as a "patroniser" of my business.

Berlin's "Shaveless Day."

Berlin barbers, in order to save coal and light, have decided to close their shops one hour earlier in the evening, and to close altogether on Mondays, which will be known as "Shaveless Day." All their prices will be considerably increased owing to the increase in the cost of soap and other professional necessities.

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PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 60 cents the phial from D. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

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IN SIMPLE STYLES
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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY notified that on the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., at the Public Works Department, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government the Attorney General being present, tenders will be received for the construction of one building for the "Laboratorio Bactereologico."

The conditions of the tendering the specifications and the plans of building are open to the public at the Public Works Department where they can be examined on all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2.30 P.M to 4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 1st November, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA, Engineer Director.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENAMOY,"

having arrived Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5 P.M. on 21st November, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 21st November, 1917, at 9.30 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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Hongkong, 14th November, 1917.

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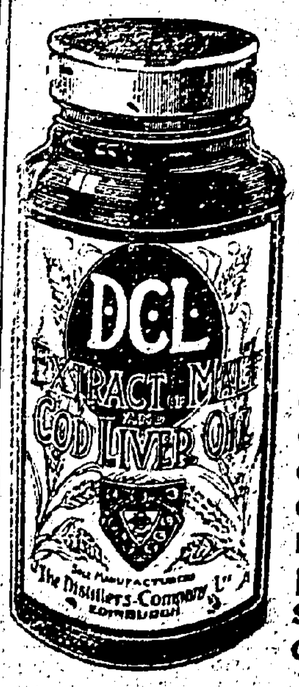

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

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L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira....			
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.....	§Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130	SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe ...			
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21,000	THURS., 22nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000	MON. 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama ...	§Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500	SATUR., 17th Nov. at 11 a.m.
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SHIPPING

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK.....	Changchow	.....15th Nov. at d'light.
NEWCHWANG	Tamsui	.....15th Nov. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	.....15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Shengking	.....17th Nov. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports, Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong November 14, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Jitaroem...		20th Nov.	25th Nov.	Shanghai
Ipanas.....	Amoy	24th Nov.	26th Nov.	——
Iliwong.....	Moji	4th Dec.	6th Dec.	——

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	SAT.,	17th Nov., at noon.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	TUES.,	20th Nov., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship		On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Fri.,	16th Nov. at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Fri.,	16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues.,	20th Nov. at noon.
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Sat.,	24th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HSANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE ... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2008.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Careless Ship's Fireman Fined.

At South Shields, Hugh Morgan, a Blyth seagoing fireman, was fined £5 for having failed to proceed to sea in an Admiralty charterd vessel, on board of which he was employed. Defendant's excuse was that another fireman told him that the vessel was not going to sail before a certain time. He accordingly came ashore. When he came back to join her he found she had gone.

Charter of Japanese Vessels Abroad.

The reported decision of the Government (says the "Japan Chronicle," not to permit the charter to the French authorities at Madagascar of the Yoshida-maru II., 4,745 tons, owned by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, has caused a considerable stir in shipping circles, since the decision, if true, will constitute a very important precedent. The Japanese authorities, however, deny that any final decision has yet been given in the case of the Yoshida-maru. In this connection Mr. Uchida, Vice-Minister of Communications, says:—"The Department has not yet reached any final decision as to the charter of the Yoshida-maru owing to the absence of the Minister of Communications. After further consideration the matter will be finally settled in a day or two. "Quite a number of applications have already been sent in for permission under the Wartime Shipping Control Law to charter vessels abroad. Some of the vessels involved are qualified for permission, but two or three are practically in the same condition as the Yoshida-maru. No restrictions will be imposed on vessels chartered to foreigners before the promulgation of the Shipping Law, but as to foreign charter transactions thereafter, the authorities will exercise restrictive or prohibitive power if necessary, even if it be officially testified that a given steamer is intended for the Allies war purposes." From the above it seems that the necessary permission sought for the Yoshida-maru has not yet been finally refused. Nevertheless, it is believed in shipping circles that the permission will not be given. This is in spite of the fact that the French Ambassador has testified that the vessel is intended for French war purpose. Various theories are advanced in the shipping world for the cryptic attitude of the Japanese authorities towards the charter of Japanese vessels to the Allies, associated with the nebulous outlook on the question of American supplies of iron and steel for Japan in return for the placing of some of her tonnage at the Allies' disposal.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. G.L. Charles, from reserve, has gone second officer, Singan; Mr. H. Jory, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Singkiang; Mr. J. E. Richards, from reserve, has gone supernumerary chief officer, Fatshan; Mr. P. A. Howgego, chief officer, Shantung, has gone chief officer, Hangchow; Captain E. B. Simons, of the Huichow, is on reserve; Mr. F. C. Everett, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Tuckwo; Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, chief officer, Tuckwo, is on reserve; Mr. J. McAinsh, supernumerary, Kwaisang, has gone chief officer, Yuensang; Mr. J. V. Simpson, chief officer, Yuensang, has gone chief officer, Taksang; Mr. F. L. Hotchin, from reserve, has gone second officer, Chaksang; Mr. N. Colquhoun, second officer, Tungshing, has gone supernumerary second officer, Kwaisang; Captain A. C. Kennedy, of the Kwaisang, has gone master, Mausang; Captain D. Skinner of the Mausang, has gone master, Kwaisang; Mr. A. W. Cobb, chief officer, Taksang, is on reserve; Captain M. Courtney, from reserve, has gone master, Chaksang; Mr. C. W. Falk, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Chaksang; Mr. E. J. Ellefesen, second officer, Taishun, has gone second officer, Kiangteen; Mr. G. Williams, chief officer, Shunlee, has gone master, same ship; Mr. J. G. Tucker has been appointed chief officer, Cardium; Mr. A. O. Wylie, supernumerary third officer, Haihong, has gone second officer, Haitan; Mr. W. S. Turnbull, second officer, Haitan, is on leave; Mr. J. Cartwright has been appointed chief officer, Shunlee; Mr. A. Campbell, chief officer, Cornelia, has resigned; Mr. F. C. Townsend has been appointed chief officer, Cornelia; Mr. E. L. Hurley, chief officer, Minapouri, has resigned; Mr. T. C. Parkinson has been appointed chief officer, Hangshan; Mr. S. Kristensen has been appointed chief officer, Yungshin.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:

1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:—

York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s.	"ECUADOR"	Dec. 4th.
s.s.	"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 31st.
s.s.	"VENEZUELA"	Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:— Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... $ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON.	CANTON TO HONGKONG
WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER, 1917.	
10.00 p.m. Kinshan.	4.00 p.m. Fatshan.
THURSDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1917.	
8.00 a.m. Honam.	8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan.	4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1917.
The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN"
Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits

Fares: Saloon, Single $3, Return $5.

FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
NORTH MAGAZINE, First Floor, Opposite the Main Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	15. Nov.
Newchwang	Tamsui	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	16, Nov.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	16, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	17, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17, Nov.
Shanghai	Shengking	B. & S.	17. Nov.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	20, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
Shanghai	Jitaroem	J.C.J. L.	25, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	3, Dec.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINKEW, KAMIYAMADA, BISAI and OYUBARI Collieries.

Agents for SASEBO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI." Codes: A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO., LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KAWATE.
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TITAN,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1917

CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE s.s. "CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board after MONDAY, 12th inst. at 5 P.M. will be landed and stored in the Company's Godown at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods will be landed in the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left ship's side or Godown and all claims must be presented within two weeks of ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

O. H. RITTER.
Agent.
Prince's Building, Ground Floor.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer

"PYRRHUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 13th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th November, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd Dec. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

SHIPPING.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
fortnightly joint-service of the "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from HONGKONG:

	Steamers	tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	Rembrandt	10000	21st Nov.
	Geertoer	10000	5th Dec.
	Willis	8000	
To SINGAPORE and JAVA	Vondel		
	Oranje	10000	17th Nov.
	Koningin der Nederlanden	8000	1st Dec.
	Rindjani	15000	15th Dec.
		8000	

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:
TELEPHONE 1574-1575-1576. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Agents.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS. HONGKONG.
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff compiling a Dollar Directory in Singapore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all communications can be addressed.

Our P. O. Box is 431
Our Telephone No. 1906.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. CHINA will be despatched, Voy. 11 Home, on Friday, November 16th, at 1 p.m. to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SEIYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th November, at 5 P.M. will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charge will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 15th November, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 17th November, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 24th November, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1917.

Japanese Tiger Hunters.

Mr. Tadasaburo Yamamoto, one of the biggest shipping narikins in Kobe, is arranging to hunt tigers in the Korean mountains, more than 200 persons taking part in the expedition. Many of the hunters are experts and will be divided into 71 groups. Mr. Yamamoto, who is an expert hunter, will be the chief of the party, which will leave Tokio towards the middle of this month.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

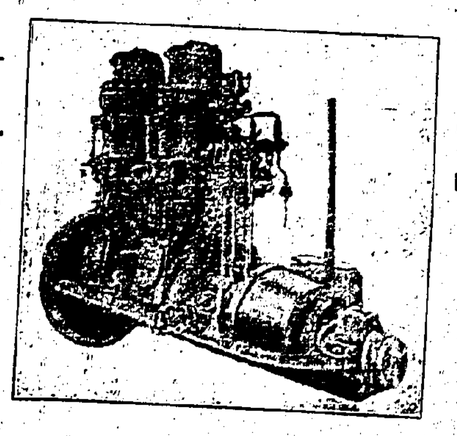
Sole Agents for Bolinder's

Crude Oil Engines direct coupled to dynamos, Centrifugal pumps & winches. Stocks & spares always on hand.

Goodlass and Wall paints & anti-fouling & anti-corrosive Ships' bottom composition.

Glyco antifriction metal.

Plastic Cement for furnaces.



Bolinder's direct reversible Marine Engine from 5--500 B.H.P. The Engine for economy and reliability with invisible exhaust. Stocks kept.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 55.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	500'	84' top, 70' bottom	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	321'	54'	23' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	263	40' 3"	14'	7' 6"	
Extent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	7' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200'	60'	12'	7' 6"	
TAMSUI-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	464'	84'	30'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hen Dock	430'	54'	0	7' 6"	
Lamont Dock	265'	45'	25	7' 6"	

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

F. M. OYER, O.B.E., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TEA SUPPLY EASIER.

London, November 13.

Over four-and-a-half million pounds of tea will be available for sales this week, an equivalent of nine-and-a-half days civil requirements in the United Kingdom. Five million pounds will be available next week, so the retail scarcity should be quickly relieved, but owing to the uncertainty of the future, brokers emphasise that strict economy is still necessary. Yesterday 15,255 packages were offered at the Indian tea sales, being the highest sale since the control scheme. Practically the whole was sold at maximum prices.

COTTON WEAVERS' DEMAND.

London, November 13.

Two-hundred-thousand cotton weavers are applying for a forty per cent. advance in wages.

COTTON FREIGHT SITUATION.

London, November 13.

Owing to the shortage of freight the Cotton Control Board has decided to reduce spindleage on American cotton to sixty per cent. from November 19, except in the case of firms having written instructions from the Government. The order does not apply to Egyptian sea island cotton spindles. A further reduction will be necessary unless the freight situation materially improves.

NECESSITY OF ALLIED UNITY.

London, November 13.

Mr. Lloyd George's tribute in Paris yesterday, together with other leaders' recent tributes, in regard to the unique value of the insight of the United States' views on strategical problems, enhances the interest in the War Secretary's weekly review which is as follows:—Close inter-relation of events on all fronts cannot be too frequently emphasised. The political situation in Russia has rendered it possible for the enemy to transfer contingents from the East to Italy, while the powerful drive was preceded by systematic attempts to undermine the moral of the Italians with a view to breaking down resistance, clearly revealing the present methods of the Germans. Instead of attacking Russia the enemy is renewing efforts to fraternise. The present Extremist outbreak will probably have a marked influence on the general strategy of the war, which we must be prepared to meet.

A CHINESE PROTEST.

London, November 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Chinese Minister has lodged a protest with the State Department against the Japan-American Agreement regarding China. It is understood that China objects to any agreement affecting China without reference to the wishes of the Chinese people.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE STUPIDITY OF PACIFISTS.

Buffalo, November 13.

President Wilson, addressing the Convention of the American Labour Federation, in the presence of an audience of 6,000, received an ovation. He said: This is the last decisive issue between the old principle of power and the new principle of freedom. Germany's Berlin-Bagdad project was designed to threaten the flanks of half a dozen other nations. If Germany's war map is not broken she will control the world. It is amazing that any group should be so misinformed as certain circles in Russia. I am opposed not to the feelings of pacifists, but to their stupidity. The pacifists do not know how to get peace. I do. Consequently I sent Colonel House to Europe to determine how the war must be won.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 12.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been considerable hostile artillery activity north-eastward of Ypres and in the neighbourhood of Steenbeek. Our shelling continues. Low-flying aeroplanes on Sunday fired many machine gun rounds at ground targets and silenced a hostile battery. We destroyed one machine and drove down four. None of ours are missing.

A French communique reports violent artillery actions in the region north of Chemin-des-Dames, between Lamiette and the Aisne and in the sector of Chaume Wood.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, November 13.

A German official message states: We took 4,000 prisoners westward of Belluno, in the Cordevole Valley.

"OUR DAY" AT SEMARANG.

British Community's Splendid Effort.

On October 1st, the European British community of Semarang, numbering now less than thirty men, women and children, began a campaign for the Red Cross. The response from every section, Allied and neutral, of this part of the Dutch East Indies, was very gratifying.

Girls of many nationalities, ladies and Dutch Boy-Scouts, sold flags and flowers at every possible opportunity, and a start was made at the Autumn Meeting of the Turf Club, where horses were bought in the race lotteries and sweepstakes put through for the "Broode Kruis."

A souvenir-programme (realising Fl 2,000) and advertisements were designed by an Englishman, and events began to crowd thickly one upon another. The Dutch organised a hockey and a football match, and also the Chinese; there was a concert, an English farce, an "Our Day" dinner, an auction (realising Fl7,000) a cinematograph show of French war-pictures, a Dutch play, and a couple of dances. At the end of a very strenuous four weeks, the figure of £7,000 was reached, a credit to the very tiny community.

It must not be forgotten that Java is neutral, and is the home of many subjects of the Central Powers; in fact, before "Our Day" activities were concluded, the German Red Cross had begun operations.

The Committee were Messrs. E. T. Campbell, British Vice Consul (President), J. W. Stewart (Treasurer), W. E. Mann, (Secretary), T. Hogg, W. M. Killick, W. D. Rose, and J. J. Taylor.

MIGHT NOT WIN.

Why a Solicitor Was Not Engaged.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared in a case at the Supreme Court this morning, in which it was stated there was a claim for wear, and the case was adjourned for the defendant to procure the services of a solicitor.

Defendant now appeared and said he had no money and he had not engaged a solicitor because he did not know whether he would win the case. He had lost a lot of money on the case already. He was willing to pay instalments at the rate of $10 a month.

Mr. Hind said defendant had already agreed to pay the costs in bulk and the claim in three instalments.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Hind how much the costs amounted to, and Mr. Hind replied that they would be something like $70 or $80 when they had been taxed.

His Lordship:—I do not know how the costs mounted up like that.'

Mr. Hind suggested that his Lordship should follow the rule adopted by Mr. Justice Gompertz in Summary jurisdiction that no order should be made for instalments where a man was in business for himself, only in the case where a man was earning a wage.

His Lordship, addressing defendant, said he must pay the taxed costs within seven days, and the balance of the claim in three monthly instalments.

SCHOLARS' OUTING.

Enjoyable Day at Fanling Farm.

The scholars of St. Mary's School, Kowloon, to the number of fifty-six little girls, were given a rare treat on Monday, when they were invited to spend the whole day at the farm, at Fanling, of Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza, Consul for Portugal, who also very generously provided the return fare by train for the entire number of his juvenile guests and their teachers. The outing was a unique experience for some of the little children. All were delighted with the sights provided them at the farm, which is well stocked with a breed of English pigs, turkey, fowls and geese. The children started out early in the morning and at noon the party was entertained to luncheon, with an abundance of good cheer, by Consul and Madame de Souza, who were indefatigable in their hospitality as genial hosts. The afternoon was spent in outdoor sports of every description. After tea, the party returned by the last evening train, the children having had a royal time in the New Territories.

We are requested by the Mother Superior of the Italian Convent and the Sister in Charge of St. Mary's School to state how grateful they and the scholars feel to Mr. and Mrs. de Souza for the splendid time the children had.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R), state:—

Winter Uniform.

Blue uniform will as from this date be worn on all parades etc.

Warning for Patrols.

Warning notes have been posted to members of No. 2 Company for Patrol Duties during period November 15-December 19, both dates inclusive.

Members who have not received same will report at once to their Warning Officer. Non-receipt of Warning Notices will not be accepted as an excuse for absence from duty.

Parades, Lectures, Practices, etc.

Monday, November 19.—All recruits at Central 5.30 p.m. Also Orchestra Practice.

Tuesday, November 20.—Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital 6 p.m. Also Clarionet Class.

Wednesday, November 21.—Band Practice.

Friday, November 23.—All recruits 5.30 p.m.

Unless otherwise ordered, caps with covers will be worn on parade.

THE "COURT CARDS."

A Delightful Change of Programme.

If there was any doubt in the minds of the Hongkong public that the renowned "Court Cards" had established their reputation this season, the exceptionally fine show they put up last night at the Theatre Royal would dispel them. For reasons hard to explain, the theatre was barely comfortably filled, but those who were not present missed a great treat, which it is to be hoped they will avail themselves of this evening, when the same pleasing programme will be gone through. In the many new items which were provided, brightness again predominated and the merry wit of the humourists, Herbert Walton and George Titchener, was laughter-producing in no small degree. Mr. Laurie Burnham, Miss Dorothy Grace, Miss Vic Parsons and Miss Rosina Palmerston were heard to advantage in individual numbers as well as in concert with the other members of the party, while that splendid little item, which took up the greater part of the second half, "Night Time in Doll-Land", was so original and provided so many pretty situations that it at once received the warm approval of the audience. In short, the "Court Cards" in their second programme, registered another success and we prophesy that their popularity will be increased.

LOCAL BOXING.

Some Local Challenges.

The Hongkong Police Reserve Boxing Committee, of which Staff Inspector Wildin and Clarke are the best known members, have received the following challenges in connection with the opening of their boxing tournament season in aid of War Charities. The challengers are prepared to take on anybody at the weight mentioned:—

Sergt. Harris, R.G.A.—10 Stone.

Cpl. Stubbs, Middlesex Regt.—Flyweight.

Cpl. Todd, R.E.,—Middleweight.

Sapper Smith, R.E.—Lightweight.

Sapper Palmer, R.E.,—10 Stone.

Sapper Sanleigh, R. E.—Light-heavyweight.

Acceptances of these challenges, and any fresh challenges, should be addressed to Staff Inspector Wildin, Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Princes Building, Ice House Street.

Boxing men and supporters of the sport will recollect that there are no "promotors' profits" in connection with the Police Reserve shows. As a result of the last tournament, Mr. Jenkin, the D.S.P. (R.), sent £160 to War Charities.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Outbreak of Anthrax.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham presided at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, when the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. Macfarlane, made reference to the outbreak of anthrax. He stated that cattle from Wuchow were no longer allowed into the Colony except under a certificate from the British Consul and they would not be allowed down until a new depot had been acquired, as it was regarded as an infected place. The first batch under certificate came down on Sunday and were quarantined. The cattle were all right. There had been no case of anthrax for 21 days until yesterday when there was one case. The animal in question did not come from Wuchow but from Meachow, a place just outside British territory. It was brought here on a junk and there was one only other animal on board. The animal died whilst under observation.

The Chairman said that all possible measures had been taken and in a short time the price of beef would come down. There was no shortage of cattle at present.

Mr. Bowley referred to a number of items for the non-adoption of which in the Estimates the Government had given no specific reasons, and the Chairman said they would be added to the minutes.

"MAKING THINGS."

Preparing for "Heather Day."

The work of "making things" for "Heather Day" on the 30th inst. proceeds apace, Miss Ao'on, East Point, has enrolled and is still enrolling many helpers in the fine art of producing Scottish delicacies, etc., to be sold at the Fair. Indeed all Scottish ladies of the Colony and many who are not Scottish are busy on one line or another for the great day. The men are busy too. Among the contrivances for the Fair particulars are to hand of the merry-go-rounds, the joy wheel, shooting galleries, cocoanut shies, Punch and Judy, Cheap Jack, pavement artist, swings, try-your-strength, gypsy caravan, Palace of Varieties, chute, aerial flight, bran pie, Aunt Sally, kicking the football, and there are many more items to be included ere "the day" arrives. The official programme, quite a bulky volume, is in the printer's hands. A new coloured poster advertising the Fair will hit the eye this week. It shows a nurse reading to two wounded Tommies, one a Scot and the other a New Zealander, and beneath them is an impression of the Fair. Some six thousand metal badges, the Cross and Thistle of St. Andrew, are in the hands of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., receiving the finishing touch of tartan. Altogether the arrangements for "Heather Day" 1917 are well advanced and augur well for scoring a red letter event in the annals of the Colony.

Raffles.

A cheque for $455, being the proceeds of a doll and swing raffled by Miss Square, of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., has been received by the Hon. Secretary, "Heather Day," (Mr. J. H. Wallace), the amount being ear-marked for remittance to the National Red Cross Hospital at Bellahouston, near Glasgow, the orthopaedic department of which, inaugurated by last year's "Heather Day" proceeds from Hongkong, has rendered great service in restoring to usefulness the war shattered limbs of many of our soldiers. Other dolls to be raffled on the same principle, 1 cent to $3 a ticket, have been dressed by Mrs. Milroy, Sailors' Home, and include "Fish Kate" (a Scottish fish seller), "Private Spud Tamson, H.K. D.C." and "Constable Nailem No. 59, H.K.P.R.," the two latter in full uniform. Mrs. T. Robertson, Kowloon, is dressing two handsome dolls in Scottish costume, which, we understand, are also to be raffled. The handsome result of Miss Square's effort should stimulate others to emulation of her example.

GOLF.

Interesting Holiday Matches.

There were some interesting holiday matches played at Fanling on Monday, when the entrance fees received were given to aid the funds to be raised on "Heather Day."

A mixed foursome handicap attracted quite a good number of entries and Mrs. Pearce and Mr. F. Symé Thomson won this with a net score of 90, their gross score being 101. Mrs. Moore and Mr. S. Evans were second with a score of 109-22-97. A Ladies' Running Pool was held on the Relief Course and Mrs. K. S. Morrison won with a net score of 47, and a gross score of 52. There was also a Running Pool on medal play and this went to Mr. Haworth, whose score was 89-11-78, Mr. H. E. Muriel being second with 91-13-81.

A Well-known Dancer's Visit.

Another notable artiste is to be added to the series who have visited Shanghai recently in the person of Mlle. Marie Louise Sterling. Mlle. Sterling was trained at the Opera Comique, and created a great stir on her debut as premiere danseuse at the Opera House, Paris. Mlle. Sterling has visited Japan and America.

M. C. L. BAZAAR.

How the Proceeds were Disposed of.

We are informed that the total proceeds of the recent M. C. L. bazaar are as follows:—

Money handed in ...	$11,359.15	
Further proceeds—		
Tea Stall	227.23	
Peak Stall	72.25	
Kowloon Stall ...	10.00	
Quarry Bay Stall ...	162.70	
Sweet Stall	15.09	
Various small sums	8.00	
In hand	564.32	
	$12,358.65	
Less bad money etc.	15.72	
Total... ...	$12,342.93	

From this amount $12,600 has been distributed as follows:—

M.C.L. Cots at Ottershaw	$1,600.
Trafalgar fund for orphans of Seamen and Marines ...	1,500.
Merchant Service Guild Fund ...	3,000.
Royal Soldiers Daughters Home...	1,000.
Children's Ward Nethersole Hospital.	600.
French Convent ...	250.
Italian Convent ...	250.
L. M. S. Training Home	750.
Baxter Mission ...	600.
Village School Fund	600.
Diocesan Girls School	850.
C.M.S. Victoria Home and Orphanage Kowloon City ...	1,000.
	$12,000.

Mrs. Sandeman (Acting President of the Ministering Children's League,) wishes especially to thank the Officers and Men of H.M.S. Tamar for decorating the stalls and assisting in the accounts; the Public Works Department for erecting stalls and enlarging stage; the Hon. Mr. Mc. L. Messer for lending extra police; Mr. Tutcher, of the Botanical Department, for supplying the Christmas tree; the *China Mail* for advertising free; the *Hongkong Daily Press*, *Morning Post and Hongkong Telegraph*, for advertising at half rates; Miss Hastings, Mr. Bird and Mr. Millington for designing posters; the Hongkong Cadet Corps and Girl Guides for help in the grounds and French and Italian Convents for valuable contributions.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Messrs Wiseman and the Sincere Co., for kindly giving sweets to the Belilios School stall; Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Aitken for their work in getting up an entertainment; Miss Woo and those associated with her, for the production of the Chinese play. Grateful thanks are also due to all workers and stall holders of the various branches and to all to those who gave donations.

In connection with the tea stall, Mrs. Stedman particularly wishes to thank the Army Service Corps (per Major T. A. Robertson and Captain Milner Jones) for supplying benches, chairs, tables and stoves; Commander Myburgh and the Royal Naval Canteen for supplying crockery and tables; the Alexander Cafe for cakes; the Hongkong Hotel for lending tables, chairs etc., and for giving sandwiches; the Public Works Department for putting up fencing and tea stalls; the Electric Light Co., for installing and supplying lights for the refreshment enclosure; Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., (per Mr. Anton) for giving tea and sugar; the Dairy Farm Co., for supplying all milk and butter free of charge; Mr. H. Buttonjee for giving Ceylon tea; the members of the Cadet Corps for their help, the Standard Oil Co., for giving tins for boiling water in; Ah Hing and Mac Yan of the Peak Tramway Co., for helping during the afternoon, and all those who so kindly helped by sending cakes for the tea and donations towards the tea expenses, and to all those ladies who assisted at the various

SHANGHAI RACES.

By the courtesy of the Hongkong Club we are able to give the following results of the second day's event of the Shanghai Autumn Rice Meeting:—

The Pagoda Cup.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Darr's (Mr. Dalgleish)	1
Mr. Mc. Bain's Golden Sub, (Mr. McBain)	2
Mr. Seth's Hawkeye (Mr. Commons)	3

Time:—2 mins. 44 2/5 secs.

The Llama Miau Stakes.

Mr. Henry Morriss' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart)	1
Mr. John Peel's Black Diamond (Mr. Johnstone)	2
Mr. Gibbing's Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe)	3

Times:—4 mins. 20 4/5 secs.

The Rubicon Plate.

Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's Muirek (Mr. Dalgleish)	1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Kalgan Chief (Mr. Springfield)	2
Mr. E. C. Pearce's Seadrake (Mr. Hill)	3

Time:—2 min. 44 4/5 secs.

The Racing Stakes.

Mr. Henry Morriss' Valleyfield (Mr. Stewart)	1
Mr. G. D. Coutts' Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish)	2
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnstone)	3

Time:—2 min. 41 secs.

The Sycee Stakes.

Mr. Ezra's Goodwood (Mr. Ezra)	1
Mr. Stubb's Dairy (Mr. Knoll)	2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Peking Chief (Mr. Springfield)	3

Time:—1 min. 31 1-5 secs.

The Siccawei Plate.

Mr. Cire's Fairylight (Mr. Moller)	1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph (Mr. Ezra)	2
Mr. C. R. Burkill's Winsome Dame (Mr. Burkill)	3

Time:—2 min. 40 2/5 secs.

The Mongolian Plate.

Mr. Jedfertno's Ozonne (Mr. Moller)	1
Mr. Artlor's Double Blank (Mr. Hill)	2
Mr. N. L. Sparke's Wild Gamble (Mr. Ezra)	3

Time:—1 min. 51 2/5 secs.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

The Flyaway Plate.

The following are to-day's results received up to the time we went to press:—

Mr. Francis' Viscount (Mr. Commons)	1
Mr. Ezra's Triumph, (Mr. Ezra)	2
Mr. John Peel's Sunday (Mr. Johnstone)	3

Time:—1 min. 46/5 secs.

The Grand Stand Stakes.

Mr. John Peel's Springie (Mr. Johnstone)	1
Mr. Elrutus' Royalsand, (Mr. Vida)	2
Mr. Dargor's Kowloon. (Mr. Davis)	3

Time:—2 min. 04 4/5 secs.

The Pari-Mutuel Cup.

Mr. Henry Morriss' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart)	1
Mr. Gibbing's Standard Dahlia (Mr. Rowe)	2
Mr. R. McGregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Commons)	3

Time: 3min. 15 2-5 secs.

The Jockey Cup.

Mr. Cire's Beaconlight (Mr. Sleap)	1
The Farmyard's Leospon (Mr. Whitamore)	2
The Tiga Tsan Kongee's Tiga (Mr. Sorensen)	3

Time:—2min. 06 3/5secs.

Liverpool Stadium Commandeered.

An order has been received by the directors of the Liverpool Stadium to close down the boxing rendezvous, as the building is required by the Minister of Munitions. The building was also used by various labour unions for meetings, and these are being asked by the directorate for support in making a protest.

2nd Lieut. H. R. Cook.

The death in action is reported of 2nd Lieut. H. K. Cook, Manchester Regiment, son of the late Rodham Home Cook, who was for many years agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Kobe, and Mrs. Cook, now living at Stramore, Altrincham. The deceased officer was born in Yokohama and educated at Marlborough.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Anglo-Russian Trade Development.

Messrs. R. Martens and Co., Ltd., of Leadenhall-street, London, have displayed initiative in the endeavour to foster trade between this country and Russia. The bright monthly "Russia," published by them, deserves wide publicity amongst commercial and shipping classes. The eighth number contains a very interesting article on the necessity of establishing initial steps to appropriate the trade which was formerly in the hands of Germany. The report states:—The necessity for Britain's foreign trade has been apparent ever since the earlier days of the war, and it is with some satisfaction that one regarded the formation of a special Government Committee to investigate the position, and to consider the best means by which an admitted deficiency in commercial organisation could be remedied. The British banking system as it has existed for several generations certainly has much to recommend it, and its solid foundation has been proved by experience. In comparison with the large foreign trade banks, their activities are obviously restricted, their fixed capital being relatively small in comparison with the total resources they handle. The bulk of the money they employ is deposited either at call or short notice, and must, therefore, be kept in as liquid a form as possible. In other words, no substantial portion of their total funds can be locked up in securities that are not easily and immediately realisable. Consequently, most of their assets consist of:—(a) Cash in hand at the Bank of England and at call or short notice. (b) Treasury and mercantile bills which seldom or never exceed twelve months' currency, and which fall due almost every day in the week. (c) Advances to customers, which are reviewed periodically, and may be called in at any time or on certain specified dates. (d) Investments which are almost entirely a gilt-edged character, Government loans, high class debentures, &c. It is almost entirely by discounting mercantile bills, usually of three or six months' currency, that the banks keep the machinery of trade running, and it must be obvious to anyone acquainted with the ramifications of commercial enterprise, that there are a great many cases in which such assistance is totally inadequate. Before the war it was no uncommon thing for the big German banks to grant credits for six, eight, or ten years, and to a large extent also they provided capital for new ventures, by taking shares in the companies in which they were interested. The proposal to establish a British Trade Bank marked a real step forward in eliminating one of the principal advantages which German traders enjoyed previous to the war. It is certainly to be hoped that the criticism of the detail of the charter of this new concern will not be allowed to obscure the main issue, viz., the establishment of an organisation which will be able to finance any undertakings of British origin, and so give the British manufacturer the support and backing worthy of the good name which attaches to his products. It would seem advisable to allow the function of this corporation to be that of a central establishment, while a number of subsidiary enterprises, to deal with the various markets in which Great Britain hopes to gain a prominent place after the war, should be called into being. Russian trade alone, for instance, would require the existence of a trade bank, the staff of which should have a special knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the Russian market. Under the restrictions at present in force, it may be difficult to carry these proposals into effect, but if vigorous measures are to be taken to appropriate a large proportion of Germany's trade with Russia, it is essential that an organisation of this special nature should be created. The sooner the initial steps are taken to establish such an undertaking the better for our trade prospects after the war, and the more ready would manufacturers be to proceed with the framing of their policy with regard to replacing Germany's role as the principal supplier of Russia's requirements. It is gratifying to note that at last a start has been made in the right direction, with the sympathy and encouragement of the Government.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.

It is proposed to reorganise the Yokohama Specie Bank on the basis of the English banks devoted to the interests of England's foreign trade. The establisment of such a bank is considered by the present Government to be very necessary for the development of foreign trade, and the results of official investigations have shown that the most practicable and satisfactory way to attain the desired end is to reorganise the present Specie Bank.

"One Man" Flour Mills.

The American Consul at Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia, reports the installation at Cartagena by an American company of a flour mill known as a "one man" mill. He says:—"The mill was installed for the purpose of competing with large mills—which, it is stated, can be done on account of the cheapness of installation and operation. The mill sold in Cartagena resulted in another being installed in Barranquilla and a third sold for Santa Marta. The representative of the manufacturers informs me that he expects to sell four or five more in these three cities. The mills are operated by crude oil engines. "Most of the coast demand for flour has been supplied in the past by three mills in Barranquilla and one in Cartagena, each of 150 to 200 barrels capacity. Recently wheat (imported from the United States) has been costing the millers around G. $4 a bushel delivered, and flour has been selling for $30 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Japanese "Red" Tea.

The Tokyo *Jiji* says the shipments of red tea from Japan to the United States and other countries this year have been unusually brisk. In Hiogo and Miye prefectures the manufacture of red tea was undertaken this year by way of a trial, and yet the tea raised in the two prefectures was sold at from Yen 48 to Yen 49 per 100 kin. In Shizuoka prefecture, the centre of the tea industry, the manufacture of red tea is being extensively carried on, and it is stated that those engaged in the industry this year have obtained fair profits on account of a steady rise in prices. The output of red tea this year is reported to be 95,000 kin, including 60,000 kin in Shizuoka prefecture, 15,000 kin in Miye prefecture, 5,000 kin in Hiogo prefecture, and 10,000 kin in Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Fukuoka prefectures. The output for next year is estimated at 80,000 kin in Shizuoka prefecture, 20,000 in Miye prefecture, 15,000 kin in Hiogo prefecture, and 200,000 kin in Nagasaki, Kumamoto and Fukuoka prefectures.

A Sino-Japanese Bank.

Since the days of the Okuma Administration the establishment of a bank under Sino-Japanese joint management has been projected several times, but has as often failed to materialise. The project, has now been again revived, and according to the *Mainichi*, the negotiations have assumed a practical shape since the return from China of Mr. Yamanari, a Director of the Bank of Formosa, who played an important part in the negotiations for the recent Japanese loan to the Bank of Communications of China. It is said that the preliminary arrangements are making satisfactory progress between the representatives of the Japan Credit Mobilier, the Bank of Formosa, and the Bank of Korea, under the supervision of the Bank of Japan. The proposed Sino-Japanese Bank is intended to be a purely financial organ, divorced, it is said, from all political affairs but devoted to the promotion of Sino-Japanese economic relations.

Japanese Cotton Goods.

The fall in the cotton yarn market has affected the prices of cotton sheetings and drill, so that export trade from Japan has increased, says the *Japan Times*. At the height of the cotton yarn quotations, sheetings were quoted at Y.13 per roll, but recently the price has been about Y.7.80. As to the trade in shirtings, the Chinese market is yet at low ebb, but since September quite a demand has been received from India. With the drooping mood of the quotations, the demand is expected to increase. Calico goods are now quoted within a range Y.10.90 to Y.11, so that these goods also are flowing out like water. It was reported that the export trade is so brisk that future goods contracted for domestic use have had to be transferred for export. In accordance with the other cotton materials, it was expected that the level for these goods would be at a lower line, but the large demand is keeping the prices up. The price line is not expected to recede in the near future.

Egyptian Cotton in America.

Growing Egyptian cotton to use in manufacture of fabric for automobile tyres is rapidly being developed into a large industry in Salt River valley, Arizona, U.S.A. One company which this year had 3,000 acres devoted to this long staple cotton is preparing an adjoining tract of 5,000 acres for next season's planting. Water supply for irrigating this big tract is obtained from shallow wells upon which are installed electrically driven centrifugal pumps. Ditches that carry water from wells over the land are being lined with concrete. The company is building a new town to be known as Cotton City. Several hundred modern residences and other buildings, including churches, recreation hall, theatre and business structures will be built for employees to be connected with the new cotton industry.

French Wine Outlook.

Writing from Marseilles in August, the American Counsul-General reports:—The vineyards in the Marseilles district, which were in a most promising condition two months ago, have suffered considerable damage of late. In the Pyrenees Orientales hailstorms and mildew resulting from recent damp weather have destroyed the better part of the crop. The mildew has also done great damage in the Gard Department. In the Herault, which is the greatest producing district in the country, the mildew has been more successfully combated, and if fine weather prevails from now on the damage will be slight. In the Bouches-Rhone the spread of the disease appears to have been checked, but the crop will be much smaller than had been expected. In the Var and Vaucluse Departments important vineyards have been preserved, but the majority will yield very little, if anything. On the whole, the situation is not as unfavourable as the first reports indicated, and much will depend upon weather conditions during the next few weeks.

Bearer Securities.

In view of the danger that bearer securities left by allied subjects in territory temporarily occupied by the enemy may have come unlawfully into the possession of enemies who may attempt to cash the coupons or realise the securities, the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury draw the attention of all public companies in the United Kingdom who have issued bearer securities to the necessity for taking the strictest precautions against any evasion of the existing regulations in regard to the cashing of coupons, and to dealings in securities, which have not been continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom since 30th September, 1914. While those regulations are in force and are strictly adhered to, the rightful owners of such securities will be safeguarded in the United Kingdom against any action by the enemies into whose hands the securities have passed. H. M. Government are considering, in consultation with the Allied Governments, what steps should be taken to deal with the problem when the existing restrictions come to be removed.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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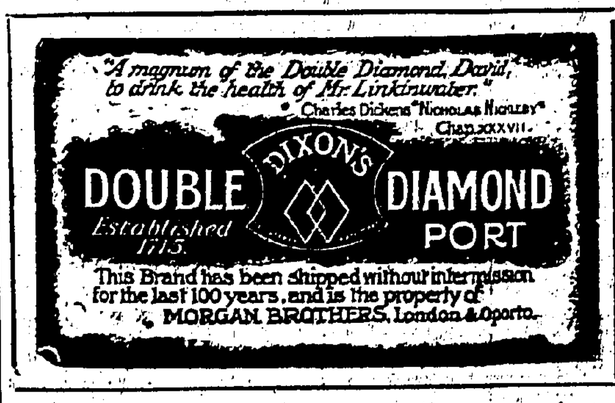

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H. K. & S. Banks	s.	$640
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	s.	$320
North Chinas	b. x. d. t.	112½
Unions	s.	$775
Yangtszes	n. ex 73	$205
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	$131
H. K. Fires	n.	$310
SHIPPING.		
Douglases	n.	$73
Steamboats	s.	$19½
Indos (Def.)	b.	$113½
Indos (Pref.)	b.	$83½
Shells	n.	107/6
Ferries	n.	$28½
REFINERIES.		
Sugars	b.	$84¼
Malabons	b.	$29½
MINING		
Kailans	n.	40/-
Langkats	b.	t. 12¾
Raubs	s.	$2.50
Tronohs	n.	28/-
Urals	n.	30/-
Oriental Cons.	n.	28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.		
H. K. Wharves	n.	$86
Kowloon Docks	b.	$117
S'hai Docks	n.	t. 75
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	$90
H. K. Hotels	b.	$90
Land Invest.	n.	$88
H'phreys Est.	s.	$5.75
K'loon Lands	n.	$30
S'hai Lands	s.	t. 74
West Points	n.	$82
Reclamations	n.	$115
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	n.	t. 155
Kung Yiks	b.	t. 15
S'hai Cottons	s.	t. 114
Yangtszepoos	b.	t. 5.60
Orientals	n.	t. 36½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	n.	$6¼
China Light & P.	s.	$4
Providents	b.	$7½
Dairy Farms	b.	$23
Green Islands	n.	$7.40
H. K. Electrics	b.	$48
H. K. Ice Co.,	n.	$147½
Ropes	n.	$29½
Steel Foundries	n.	$10
Trams, Low Level	n.	$6.65
Trams, Peak, old	s.	$8¾
Trams, Peak, new	s.	cts. 90
Laundries	b.	$3
U. Waterboats	n.	$13
Watsons	n.	$5¾
Wm. Powells	s.	$6.50
Morning Posts	n.	$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

	SELLING.
T/T	2/11¼
Demand	2/11⅜
30 d/s.	2/11½
60 d/s.	2/11⅝
4 m/s.	2/11¾
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	125
T/T Japan	135½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	70
T/T Java	163¼
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.07
Demand, Paris	4 37½
	BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C	3/-⅛
4 m/s. D/P	3/-⅝
6 m/s. L/C	3/-⅞
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3 -⅞
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	71¼
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4 2:
6 m/s. Francs	4 27
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	70⅛
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	141
Demand, Singapore	125
On Haiphong	23½ prem.
On Saigon	2½ prem.
On Bangkok	52⅜
Sovereign	6.70 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	43⅝

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:	
Chinese...20 cts. pieces	6¾ dis.
Chinese...10 „	6¾ „
H.K. 1/2 Dollars	c. $2 prem.
Hongkong 20 cents	c. $1 dis.
„ 10 „	„ „ „
„ 5 „	c. $3 prem.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOCK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
中法實業銀行
Capital (¾ Paid up) ...France 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)
Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.
HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS
BRANCHES:
PEKING. SHANGHAI. TIENTSIN (HONGKONG, and SAIGON.
BANKERS.
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352
5, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.30 A.M. to	4.00 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	„	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	„	15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	5.15 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	6.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.
6.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

7.30 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	„	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	„	15 MIN.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to	3.30 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
3.30 P.M. to	5.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	„	15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	„	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS As on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office:—No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore's Chit representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/- =$15,000,000
Silver ...$18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Acton, F. C. Butcher, Esq., O. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., E. V. D. Farr, Esq., W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—A. H. Compton, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 1% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 1½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, on rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid Up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000
BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Karachi
Calcutta	Kotah Bhare
Colombo	Kuala Lampur
Delhi	Madras
Galle	Penang
Hongkong	Rangoon
Howrah	Shanghai
Kandy	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius.)	

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York
LONDON OFFICE:
37, Bishopsgate, E.C.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $6,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $1,348,000
U.S. $7,848,000
BRANCHES:—

BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN PEDRO
CALCUTTA	MANILA	DE MACORIS.
CANTON	MEDELLIN	SANTO DOMINGO
CEBU.	PANAMA	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	PEKING.	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	PUERTO	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	PLATA.	TIENTSIN
KOBE		YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba, South America, and elsewhere, namely:—
BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD, VALPARAISO.
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 22,100,000
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies
Antung-Hsien — Newchwang
Bombay — New York
Calcutta — Osaka
Changchun — Peking
Dairen — Port Arthur
Fengtien — San Francisco
Harbin — Shanghai
Hankow — Singapore
Honolulu — Sydney
Kobe — Singapore
Liao-Yang — Seattle
London — Tientsin
Lyons — Tientsin
Los Angeles — Tokyo
Tsingtao — Tsinanfu
Wakefield
Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1912.

SMOKED EVERYWHERE BY (NEARLY) EVERYBODY.

No. 7. Motoring.

"THE MIXTURE OF MATCHLESS MERIT."

"GARRICK MIXTURE"

Lambert & Butler, England.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Archbutt G S
Anderson G E
Anderson Miss A G
Bouet Mr & Mrs A L
Bain H Murray
Bell C D J
Birbeck R J
Birrell J D
Baxter Mr & Mrs H A
Baxter Master
Browell W G
Bellilos Mrs E R
Branch Capt & Mrs B
Baring J H
Boylan H
Boswell C T
Barbara J E F S
Baeseken J W
Butler R
Baxter Capt J
Basagoite Miss de
Beburfeld S
Courtney J D
Carymael Mr & Mrs
Cowan Capt P H
Connel J J
Calderon L A
Crowle Mr & Mrs W
Clifford Mrs C W
Clifford Miss E M
Collins F W
Cox Mr & Mrs E F
Davenport W B
Fliche Mr & Mrs P C
Forbes Mr & Mrs J M
Gould Mr & Mrs J
Goulburn V
Gain P D G
Gaujin M
Gordon Hare J
Gilman Mr & Mrs
Hodgson Mr & Mrs Paul
Hewitt D S
Hall Capt T P
Hodgins Mrs A E
Hannibal Mr & Mrs W A
Hoorer A Shelton
Harper G
Hastell D
Hoffman E
Hoogewerff W
Hope L
Innes Capt & Mrs R
Joseph E M
Journel Miss G de
Journel Miss H de
Journel Mr & Mrs R de
Johnston J W
Jacobsen Miss E
Keyt Dr F T
Keast C E
Little C
Ludin G
Longsfield S
Lavallee G Guidon
Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Leiria Mr & Mrs J J
Longland Capt H P
Maitland Mr & Mrs F
Macdonald Major D
Meines H Van
Merecki J
Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Maslin H E
Moulder A B
McLennan Capt A
McEachran Capt A
Meyer Mr C E
Morrison Dr G E
MacFarlane C E
Nicolson J S
Norris Mr & Mrs
D'Oliveyra Capt & Mrs
Plunkett Cole Mrs R R
Pircella Miss E
Rocha Mrs M L da
Reay Miss F
Ray E H
Riach G V R
Robinson Capt A
Richards H M
Stalker J
Shiner Mr & Mrs W C
Star A W Van der
Spiers A W P
Slade Mrs A
Smith E B
Servainin P
Solomon Mr & Mrs A M
Templeton C P
Thompson F G
Thunder Mrs
Vacher E
Wood G G
Weymouth R W
Woods Mrs H
Woods Miss A
Woods Miss D
Waters J J
Wilkinson Mr & Mrs E J
Western H
Weatherbe D'Arcy

GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson C
Bishop Mr & Mrs F P
Bauman A
Cook T
Duffield H C
Eagar Mrs C B
Everingham C T
Fisher F H
Hine Mr & Mrs A
Knott J
King C
Knight Mr & Mrs
Kennett W C
McDonald J A
Mayes W C
Philippine A F
Pearne Mrs S A
Pearse Dr W W
Sherbinning A
Shirley F
Shirley Miss W
Sewingdon J S
Ware H W
Wilkinson J E
Weir C G

PEAK HOTEL.

Adams Mrs I
Blair D K
Bower J
Breakspear Mr & Mrs C T
Cary Mr & Mrs F W
Dowbiggin Mr & Mrs H B L
Evans F W S
Evans S
Fuller Denman
Hale Mr & Mrs B A
Harling Mr & Mrs H R
Johnson F B
Johns Mrs T J R
Jonckheer Mr & Mrs J J
Kring Mr & Mrs T
Lembelet Mr & Mrs A
Mattingley R F
Muton E H
Muir R
Mathes Mrs Vieria de
Macaulay Capt & Mrs H M C
Nightingale Mr & Mrs G F
Perkins T L
Perrin Madame
Pederson Miss
Roberts Mr & Mrs W E
Reed Comdr
Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs A
Smith S R
Skinner Miss
Smith Findlay Mr & Mrs V
Towney H
Vermanlen A C
Vaillant Macame Le Ventris Major Gen
Ventris Miss
Ward Lt Col John M P
Wilson J
Wetton Mr & Mrs S E
Young Col R E

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs R
Anderson J R Flynn
Bannerman G
Budge W
Begry W J
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S
Costello G E
Carson C W
Clark D
Fotterley K M
Finlayson Mr & Mrs
Fisher F H
Hammes Mr & Mrs
Haussen L
Hartley A G
Hawker A S
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm
James B
Joseph J
Jansson
Laren D
Liddell Mrs
Morley W
McAinsh Mr & Mrs
Macdonald A D
Manners Mr & Mrs
McGee Mrs
Miller J O
Nathans Mrs
Passmore Mrs W C
Parsons Mr & Mrs
Pearman H
Pirie Mrs C
Pritchard Mrs
Richardson Mr & Mrs C E
Routh W M
Sim J
Sleigh E M
Stewart Mrs
Siefert Mr & Mrs Smith J R
Shaw Mr & Mrs J R
Sayler Mrs
Thomar J R
Underwood Mr & Mrs
Yule A C

CARLTON HOTEL.

Burman L
Berkhester Miss H
Bond Miss E C
Crisp Mr & Mrs
Cameron Mrs F
Cronkhite Dr H
Crozer Dr G G
Dobinson Mr & Mrs
Davies J P
Davis M R
Edwards J
Hare Thos O
Hartley Mr & Mrs
Hennessy P
Kavanagh S
Kilbie Mr & Mrs G
Keats Mr & Mrs A
Lambeth Miss G
Lengre Capt & Mrs G
Murrell V
Meek Thos
Manley Mr & Mrs
Oxrieder Mr & Mrs
Philpot Mr & Mrs
Palmerston Miss R
Parson Miss V
Rowlands Mrs Bowen
Rowland Mr & Mrs L E
Seybt C E
Stephens Mr & Mrs H
Stickney Miss S
Simpson J
Thom Wm
Titchner Geo
Tilden G
Todd T
Watkins H
Walton H S

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseur. Ten years experience. Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital. WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED. No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 888 & 889.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa and Zanzibar has been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatshan, Chau Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yuranfu and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over	3 lbs...	90 cents.
Do.	7 lbs...	$1.80 "
Do.	11 lbs...	2.70 "

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases: Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is further more absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee. (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Weeks days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Shatin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays 9 a.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Samtam and Saumei.—Week days, 2 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m., Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 14th, 11h. 35m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately over N. China and the Visayas, and slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone has probably moved eastward to S. Japan; a depression or typhoon is indicated to the east of the Visayas; its direction of motion is at present unknown.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 81.27 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. November 14, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds D'tion.	Winds Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6a						
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate	-						
Tokio	-						
Kochi	-						
Nagasaki	-						
Kagoshima	-						
Oshima	-						
Naha	-						
Ishigaki	-						
Bonin Is.	-						
Wei-hai-wei	6a	30.23	46	62	nw	2	b
Hankow	-						
Ichang	-						
Kiukiang	-						
Changsha	-						
Shanghai	-	30.12	45	94	n	1	b
Gutzlaff	-	30.29	52	93	nne	1	b
Sharp P.	-	30.14	64	91	nw	2	o
Amoy	-	30.17	69	90	ne	4	o
Swatow	-	30.13	69	84	ne	1	c
Taihoku	5a	30.13	63	94	e	2	r
Tauchu	-	30.08	59			0	o
Tainan	-	30.06	61		ne	4	b
Koshun	-	30.04	68		nne	4	b
P'dores	-	30.07	66		nne	7	b
Canton	6a	30.14	62	61	n	2	o
H'kong	-	30.10	66	69	ne	2	o
Gap Rock	-	30..8			e	6	c
Macao	-	30.08	64	82	ne	2	of
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	-						
Holhow	-						
Phullen	7a	30.10	66	67	ne	4	o
Tourane	-	29.94	70		nw	5	o
C. St. J.	-						
Aparri	6	29.91	75	79	sw	4	o
Dagupan	-						
Manila	-	29.81	72	96		0	o
Legazpi	-	29.75	79	90	nne	4	o
Tacloban	-	29.67	77	92	wnw	2	r
Iloilo	-	29.73	73		nne	4	o
Surigao	-						
Guam	4.20	29.86	73		ne	2	o
Labuan	6	29.82	77	95	sw	2	b

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 14, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, is percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day 0h. p.m.	On date 0h. a.m.	On date 0h. p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.10	30.03
Temperature	69	66	72
Humidity	38	69	55
Wind Direction	E.	N.E.	E.
" Force	3	2	2
Weather	b	o	o
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest solar Temperature on the			14th 89
Lowest " " "			13th 66

H.K. Observatory, Nov. 14, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 12th Nov. to 18th Nov.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	12	m 7	3.4	m 1 41	3.1
Tues.	13	m 7	3.3	m 2 29	2.10
Wed.	14	m 8	3.1	m 3 20	2.5
Thur.	15	m 9	2.10	m 4 14	1.9
Fri.	16	m 10	2.8	m 5 11	1.7
Sat.	17	m 11	2.7	m 6 9	1.6
Sun.	18	0	2.8	m 7 6	1.6
		12	2.9		

m morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 13th November, 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS in the "GRIP OF EVIL."

FATE & THE UNDERWORLD.

Instructive: "A STUDY OF BIRDS."

Interesting: ANNALS OF THE WAR.

Comics: "LUKE LATE LUNCHERS." "Feeding the Kitty."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME BY EDGAR WARWICK'S

was greeted with enthusiasm last night by a large and appreciative audience

TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST CHANCE OF SEEING IT!
THIRD COMPLETE CHANGE TO-MORROW.
GET IN EARLY AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO.,
Agents.
Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

Miss Arton, East Point, will be pleased if all the Scotchwomen of the Colony will let her know what they are willing to contribute to the Heather Day Stall.

Scotch delicacies and fancy articles of every description will be welcomed.

ANNUAL SALE.

A rare opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM Offers his entire Stock in trade of Oriental Silks, fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold, Jewellery & Curios of all kinds at greatly reduced prices; for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Christmas and New Year presents will find this a unique opportunity for securing rare articles at bargain prices.

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Hongkong, 31st October, 1917.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG,
Telephone No. 1833

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY
the 23rd day of November, 1917.
at 3 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 64a Together with the messuages erected thereon known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Ming Yan Lane Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated 27th August 1874. Proportion of Annual Crown rent $67 85. Area about 7842 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street.
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1719.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS.
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Olde Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.